

INSURANCE.

Sentiment plays a large part with every country to see that the country becomes prosperous.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

INSURANCE.

Surely, we have enough sentiment left with us. So support Indian Insurance Companies.

VOL XV NO. 156

BOMBAY MONDAY OCTOBER 31 1927

ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
117			

5 Nov.	RAWALPINDI	18,919
12 "	NANKUNDA	16,802
19 "	RANCHI	16,650
26 "	RAJPUTANA	11,120
3 Dec.	RAZMAK	10,902
10 "	RAJPUTANA	20,847
17 "	RAJPUTANA	18,598
24 "	RAJPUTANA	10,916
31 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
7 Jan.	RAWALPINDI	20,837
14 "	RAJPUTANA	16,601
21 "	RAWALPINDI	10,953
28 "	RANCHI	16,650
4 Feb.	RAZMAK	10,902
11 "	RAWALPINDI	16,619
18 "	RAJPUTANA	10,986
25 "	RAJPUTANA	16,598
3 Mar.	RAZMAK	16,392
10 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
17 "	RAZMAK	10,902
24 "	CHINA	7,952
31 "	RAJPUTANA	16,601
7 Apr.	RANCHI	16,650
14 "	RAZMAK	10,902
21 "	RAWALPINDI	16,619
28 "	VALOJA	20,837
5 May.	RAJPUTANA	16,598
12 "	RAZMAK	10,953
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
26 "	RAZMAK	16,098

@ To Marseilles only.
X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† 1st Saloon only

Extra sailing at the following reduced rates.

1st Saloon to London A. £80, B. £70, C. £60.

1st Saloon to Marseilles A. £72, B. £62, C. £56.

2nd Saloon to London A. £54, B. £44, C. £42.

2nd Saloon to Marseilles A. £50, B. £42, C. £40.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1927		
3rd Nov.	MANORA	7,888
17th "	DUMANA	8,427
16th Dec.	MANELA	8,303
1928		
5th Jan.	DOMALA	8,441
23rd Feb.	MANORA	7,888
8th March	DUMANA	8,427
5th April	MANELA	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA	8,441

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

31st Oct.	VITA	Karachi via Port Okha & Cutch Mandvie.
2nd Nov.	KARAGOLA	Mombasa.
2nd "	B.R.PETA	Bombay via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th "	VASNA	Bombay via Karachi.
5th "	CHAKLA	Karachi via Forebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
9th "	KHANDALLA	East & South Africa.

Extra sailing to Mombasa only.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Port Bombay.

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Hakodate Maru	5303	17 Oct.	4 Nov.
Tamba Maru	5815	6 Nov.	15 Nov.
Rangoon Maru	5059	17 "	29 "
Seiyo Maru	6550	20 "	2 Dec.
Penang Maru	5214	1 Dec.	13 "

NIIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone Nos. 20279, 23733. Telg: "Yusan."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand
For freights and other particulars apply to:-
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.
Agents,
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.
BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER, Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.
MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
Daily Edition.
Local Mofussil.
1 Year .. Rs. 20 Rs. 25
6 Months .. Rs. 10 Rs. 12-8
3 Months .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6-4
1 Month .. Rs. 1-14 Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION
Local Mofussil. Foreign
Yearly .. Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:-
Name of Subscriber
Address
Register No.
Date of paper
Time of delivery

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Authorised Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 50,00,000
Paid Up Capital Rs. 31,07,401
Reserv. Funds Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: 47, THE MALL, LAHORE.

BRANCHES:

Abdhar Hyderabad Montgomery
Allahabad (Sind) Montgomery
Amritsar Jullunder Okara (Dist.)
Amballa City Jaranwalla Peshawar Cant.
Amballa Cant. Jamma Peshawar City.
Bombay Jhelum City Patala
Cawnpore Jhang Quetta
Calcutta (Maghanna) Hawalind
Delhi Karachi Sangla Hill
D. J. Khan Kasur Sargodha
Ferozepore Lahore City Sialkot City
Gujranwalla Lyallpur Simla
Gojra Ludhiana Srinagar
Halsabad Meerut City
Hoshiarpur Multan City

LONDON AGENTS:

THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.

AMERICAN AGENTS:-

AMERICAN EXCHANGE TRADING TRUST COMPANY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened at interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2 1/2 per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:-Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.-The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., outstandings are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:-

P. D. TANDON,
Secretary and Chief Manager,
Bassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN

FOR

Speedy Recovery

FROM

Headache, Bruises, Cough, Cold, Rheumatism, and any and every other kind of Pain

Amrutanjani Depot

BOMBAY : : : : MADRAS

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

430-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

Tel. No. 22492.

When You Spend so much for

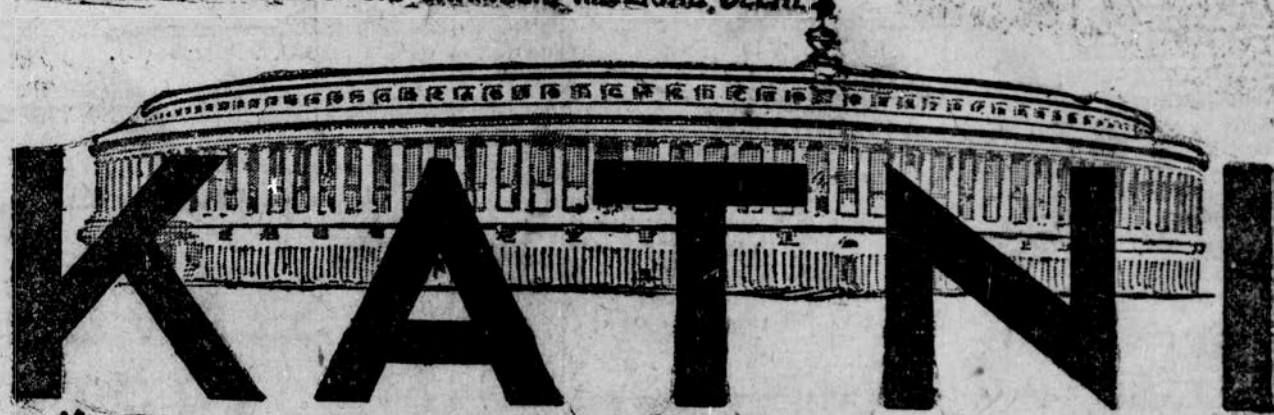
Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailor

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.

MERCHANT TAILORS

PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL, DELHI



KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specializing in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best. It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the huge Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED. And last, but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20415 for quotation.



THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO. LTD.

Agents:- C. MACDONALD & CO. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.		
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY		
Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age. Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company. For agency and other particulars please apply to:-

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR, Satara City.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-23):-
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennial and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:-DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:-LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has at late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in position to influence business. For further particulars apply to:-

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
Bombay Branch

A NEW ADDITION TO THE WONDERS OF THE MEDICAL WORLD

THE 'Shakti Sanjivani' Pills

Prepared after 48 years' long experience and containing the most efficacious and highly valued ingredients. They help the power of retention and make the body iron-strong. Price Rs. 12-0 Net. or a tin with 60 Gold coated Pills full one month's course.

Rs. 8-0 for a tin with 30 Pills. For a full list of all other preparations write to:-

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,

JAMNAGAR (Kathiswar)

Insure Your Motor Cars

WITH

THE VULCAN INSURANCE

COMPANY, LIMITED,

For Particulars Apply to:-

K. JIVRAJ & COMPANY,

PRINCIPAL AGENTS,

51-53, Bohra Bazar Street,

Tel. No. 25347.

Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD

Minimum Charge being Annas Twelve

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED.—AGENTS everywhere for fast selling lines. Good profit. Terms liberal. Experience not essential. Apply to "SEMYS", Post Box 163, Bombay. R531.

WANTED.—TWO SALES SUPERINTENDENTS, one on Rs. 250/- plus commission for Bombay, and one on Rs. 100/- plus commission for Gujarat. Pranth to sell genuine Mysore Agrathies, etc. The selected candidates should invest Rs. 5,000/- and 3,000/- respectively in 500 and 900 fully paid up shares of Rs. 10/- each. Apply with a remittance of Rs. 5/- for samples and terms to: THE MYSORE PERFUMERY AND INDIGENOUS INDUSTRIES LTD., R. Krishna Murti Naidu, Managing Director. R167.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A TEMPORARY SUB-VERSEER to work as leveler in Jhol Hiral (Sind) Survey, Pay Rs. 40 to 100 per month according to qualification, which carries with it a field allowance of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 per month. Replies giving details of previous experience and copies of certificates should be addressed to "THE DEPUTY MANAGER ENGINERING, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur. A 29436.

WANTED.—AGENTS, throughout India. Pay 50/- Commission. Apply anna stamp.—TRADING COMPANY, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad. R481.

WANTED.—INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for the sale of "Bombay Chronicle", Daily and Sunday Editions. Apply for the Revised Terms of Agency to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle", "Hari" Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay. A

SITUATIONS WANTED

TRANSLATION WORK from Urdu, Persian and Hindi into English and vice versa undertaken by an experienced translator. Charges moderate. Accuracy and promptness guaranteed. Apply Box No. 2036. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 20342.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Old Custom House Road, Bombay.

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

JUST OUT 5TH EDITION JUST OUT.—RATTI SASTRAM or Sexual knowledge. English translation, coloured Pictures of males and females. Very highly spoken of by Indians and Europeans alike. Rs. 2/10. Ask for our catalogue please. S. S. BONA BROS., Ludhiana. R517.

FREE.—A COPY OF JAPAN DIRECTORY (old edition) will be supplied free to purchaser of MERCANTILE DIRECTORY OF GERMANY, 1927. Price Rs. 10. EAST & WEST TRADE DEVELOPER, RAJKOT. R322.

EDUCATIONAL.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS are invited from Cutchhi Memon students, prosecuting studies for degrees in Arts, Science, Law, Commerce, Engineering and Medicine. For application forms apply to the SECRETARY, Hajee Ismail Hajee Yousuf Ahmedabadi Scholarship Trust, No. 40, Zakaria Masjid, Bombay, (3). R507.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE DELHI (Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches and Grants Diplomas in Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy, Biochemistry, and Dentistry. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, Royal Homoeopathy Institute DELHI. R370.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR SALE.—PURE SILK SARRIES, 5, 5 1/2, 6 yards by 44 inches, without borders. Cream and Champagne colour. Guaranteed best stuff. High testimonials awarded. Sold at Reduced Rate at Rs. 3 per yard. Packing and postage free. Goods sent per V. P. P. order at once. **WANTED COMMISSION AGENTS.** For terms apply to SYAL TRADING CO., Regd. "Rose Villa," P. B. No. 12, Grand Trunk Road, LUDHIANA. 29251.

PROFESSION.

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—regarding Fortune, consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

11 lb. FRESH THIN SKIN WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples, pears, hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin almonds, stoneless sweet apricots, currants, raisins, Sultana figs apple rings Rs. 13 each. Prices * Postage included. DAB BROS. Srinagar, Kashmir. R22903.

FOR SALE.

HALF-TONE BLOCKS of Topical Interest published in the "Bombay Chronicle" can be had FOR SALE or hire. Apply for Terms and Rates to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

MEDICAL.

EMINENT DENTISTS and DOCTORS RECOMMEND.



A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and all other Dental Diseases.

Rs. 1-8 Post FREE.

BOMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column	Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0	
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0	
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0	
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0	

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in those columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE BOMBAY.

NO. 9417123 (C).

With reference to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay's Notification No. 7263123-C, dated the 14th July, 1927, and in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (f) (i), (g) and (h) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following additions and alterations in the rules made under that section:—

Substitute the following for the existing rule 9 made under Section 22 (1) (f) (i) and (g):—

A license for the keeping of a place of public entertainment may be granted for any period up to the 31st March following the date of grant of license.

Substitute the following for rule 4 (II) of the rules made under Section 22 (1) (b):—

4 (II). A.—For keeping a place of public entertainment—

(a) closing at 12-30 a.m. or before—
new license Rs. 2
renewal 2

(b) closing after 12-30 a.m.—
new license 10
renewal 10

B.—For keeping a place of public amusement Class B 1

Insert the following as rule 11-A under Section 22 (1) (f) (i) and (g):—

A license granted under these rules shall always (except when it is sent for renewal) be exhibited in a prominent position in the place of public entertainment to which it pertains.

D. HEALY,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 7th September, 1927. 29459.

NOTIFICATION.

COMPLAINTS having occurred on account of some Hindus and Parsis, adopting my original name of "Cambat" for their trade purposes, the public is hereby informed, that I shall sign my name as JAMESD CAMBAT from this date, and that letters etc., should be addressed as such. The name of my firm JAMESDJI TEMULJI & CO., remains unchanged.

(Sd.) J. T. CAMBAT,
(of Ahmedabad).
Perapalace Hotel, Constantinople.
1st October, 1927. 29448.

BIKANER STATE RAILWAY.

SRI KOLAYATJI MELA 1927.

DURING the period of the ensuing Mela at Sri Kolayatji from the 4th to 9th Nov. 1927, inclusive, 2nd and 3rd class return tickets will be issued at Bikaner for the journey from Bikaner to Sri Kolayatji and back at a fare and a half for the double journey viz.

Rs. 6-1-0 for the second class.
Rs. 1-11-0 for the third class.

Intermediate class tickets will not be issued.

Extra Pilgrim trains will be run between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji as required to meet the rush; the time table of trains between Bikaner and Sri Kolayatji will be published at Bikaner in due course.

The Bikaner State Authorities will make special arrangements at Sri Kolayatji for the safety and comfort of pilgrims attending the Mela.

Reserved accommodation in the Upper Classes may be secured by application to the Traffic Superintendent not later than the 31st OCTOBER, but for such accommodation full tariff fares will be charged.

Reserved accommodation in the 3rd class will not be provided.

For the convenience of pilgrims, a temporary Booking Office will be opened near the Bikaner City Gate and tickets may be purchased there or at the Bikaner Railway Station between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. Tickets will be available for the outward journey to Sri Kolayatji on the day of issue only and for the return journey from Sri Kolayatji on any day up to 9TH NOV., 1927.

R. D. CONNELL,
Traffic Superintendent,
Bikaner State Railway,
Bikaner. 29428.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 30th October, 1927 from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson & Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehouse is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the Auction Sale held by Messrs. Crawford and Co. on the 20th day of September, 1927, and on the 21st day of October, 1927, under instructions from Mr. Basil Lang, the Official Assignee of Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Keshavnagar Raghonji Lota an Insolvent, our client Mr. Vithoba, Shrinani Nakhwa was declared to be the purchaser of the undivided property.

All persons having any claim or interest in or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, maintenance, residence or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, situate at 41, Meadows Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Item land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Northern and Southern sides of the Street formerly called Nowghur Street and now known as Coppersmith Oart Street at Mazgaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 106 and 107, New Nos. 11767 and 11768. Old Survey Nos. 137 and 137 and New Survey No. 3549, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward E No. 5365 and Street No. 51, and bounded on the East partly by the public passage and partly by the property of Amoon Mangray, on the West by the house of Hassan Bin Bawa Thakor and on the North and South by the said Nowghur Street now called Coppersmith Oart Street.

Dated this 28th day of October, 1927.
MANSUKHLAL HIRALAL MEHTA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys. 29457.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1.)
All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5/9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358 Dadar Naigam Division.

(LOT NO. 2.)
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.
1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.
1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.
1 small structure for office.
1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.
A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.
Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, piling machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.
Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharilal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1246 of 1924.
MADHAVILAL M. OTIRAM
MUNSHI and anr. ... Plaintiffs
vs.
WAMANRAO GANPATRAO
PITALE and Ors. ... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1924, the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1927, at the hour of 4 O'clock in the afternoon (standard time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground partly of pension and tax and partly of quit and ground rent tenure (since redeemed) with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Lohar Chawl, Princess Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 339 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 132 and 132, New Nos. 1095 and 1109, Old Survey Nos. 9/1190 and 1137 and New Survey Nos. 1/1302 and 2/1302 and Cadastral Survey No. 978 of the Bhulshwar Division and in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under O Ward No. 1084 and Street Nos. 248 and 250 and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East and South by the Police Station, on or towards the North by the Princess Street or Lohar Chawl and on or towards the West by the building of Govindrao Balyantrao Shastri.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MADHAVILAL & CO., Attorneys for the 3rd and 5th defendants at No. 38 Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 14th day of October, 1927.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. 29456.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.
AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 31st instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms.

(LOT NO. 1.)
All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5/9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358 Dadar Naigam Division.

(LOT NO. 2.)
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.
1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.
1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.
1 small structure for office.
1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.
A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.
Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, piling machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.
Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharilal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

BENNETT & CO.

LEMENTS



Pathe Super Gazette.
TIME: 6-15, 8-15 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA. ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

UNIVERSAL PICTURE HOUSE

(CINEMA PRECIOUS) Lamington Road.
Presents During This Week
A Marvellous Mystery Tale

The MYSTERY CLUB

A story in which crime was fun!
A UNIVERSAL JEWEL
4 shows daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30

NEXT SATURDAY BEWARE OF WIDOWS

Starring Bewitching
LAURA LA PLANTE.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week
SHARDA FILM Co.'s PICTURE

Ratna Manjari

A Picture Worth Seeing.

Half Price Sale

Natesan's National Biographies.

Biographical and critical sketches of Eminent Indians and friends of India. Including those of Statesmen, Congress Presidents and Politicians, Bahmo-Lenders and Social Reformers, Eminent Musicians and Poets, Indian Judges, Scientists, and Poets.

Handy Uniform Volumes with Portraits.

Dadabhai Naoroji	Saiepada Banerji
Sir P. M. Mahse	Keshab Chandra Sen
Surendranath Banerjee	Pratap Ch. Mazumdar
Ramesh C. Dutt	J. N. Tata
Sir N. G. Chandavarkar	Prof. Karve
Sir Dinshaw Wacha	Ranade
G. K. Gokhale	Vidyasagar
Sir Kash Behari Ghose	Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk
Madan Mohan Malaviya	Dewan C. Rangacharya
P. N. Muthulikal	R. K. Gnanapada Rao
Lord Sinha	Ghalib
Motilal Nehru	Rabindranath Tagore
Lala Lajpat Rai	Bankim Chatterjee
Syed Hasan Inam	Tortu Dutt
Hakim Ajmal Khan	Michael Madhusudan Dutt
Krito Das Pal	rs. Sarojini Naidu
Splunker	Sir J. C. Bose
M. K. Gandhi	Sir P. C. Ray
Aurabindo Ghose	Kashinath Telang
Bal Gangadhar Tilak	Sir I. Muthuswami Iyer
Rt. Hon. V. S. Sastri	Sir S. Subramania Iyer
The Ali Brothers	Sir V. Bashyam Iyengar
Debandranath Tagore	Sir Asutosh Mukherjee

4 As. each. To Subs. of "I.R." 3 as. each

FRIENDS OF INDIA SERIES.

Annie Besant	A. O. Hume
Lord Minto	Sir Henry Cotton
Bradlaugh	John Bright
Rev. Dr. Miller	Nivedita
Edwin Arnold	Henry Fawcett

Priced at FOUR ANNAS Each.

THE SAINTS OF INDIA SERIES

THESE lives are all based on the original accounts and biographies in the several Indian languages. Each book also contains a special account of the peculiar religious doctrines which each saint taught.

Dayanewar	Ekanath	Namdev
Vallabhacharya	Tukaram	Vivekananda
Ramakrishna	Tanda	Nammalwar
Ram Tirath	Appar	Dayananda

Priced at 4 ANNAS Each.
Six at a time 2 as. each.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas four only to G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. Five one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & Co.,
PUBLISHERS, George Town, MADRAS.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

HEAVY SELLING—TRADE FIXING CALL SALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 28.

The Liverpool futures market opened easy at a decline of 25 points on heavy selling by recent bull operators, but trade fixing call sales resulted into a rally towards the close. Prices closed 16 to 19 points lower for the day. Spot Cotton declined 14 points to 11.66d. per lb. Spot demand is very restricted and sales were only 5,000 bales.

Egyptian futures prices ruled quiet but steady and closed unchanged to 3 points higher. Empire cotton futures declined 16 to 17 points.

The market though displays a steady undertone, there is no inclination to bull cotton at present prices. Trade is not likely to be a brisk buyer and with the absence of outside speculation, there is but little chance of any sustained improvement except technical rally.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool dated 28th inst.:

9.15 a.m.—No precipitation—Warm. 8.50 p.m.—Despite heavy selling good undertone in Liverpool market owing to trade fixing call sales.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool Agents: Absence buying and heavy liquidation.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: "Local 'longs' re-selling, renewal hedge selling. Trade only small buyers."

Reuter Ltd.—"Market opened weak on favourable weather and declined further on weakness of Wall Street and long liquidation."

Mands and Winslow:—"On account of heaviest long interest in December probability of full delivery and widening difference would advise transferring contract to March."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 29.
December	20.29 plus .24
January	20.37 plus .25
February-March	20.50 plus .21
May	20.65 plus .23
July	20.59 plus .30
Middling Spot	20.70 plus .20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 29.
January	20.63 plus .26
March	20.71 plus .21
Middling Spot	20.56 plus .25

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 29.
Day's Receipts at all U S Ports	62,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	55,000

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 28.
Receipts of Cotton at all U S Ports	420,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Exports to France and the Continent	111,000
Exports to Japan	42,000
Stock of Cotton at U S Ports	2,286,000
Stock of Cotton at Interior Towns	1,097,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	New York, Oct. 28.
F. P. Bales—	
Receipts to date 28-10-27	1927-28
351,000, 1926-27	462,000
Receipts Yesterday 28-10-27	1927-28
72,000, 1926-27	84,000
Exports to date 28-10-27	1927-28
192,000, 1926-27	233,000
Stock at Ports 28-10-27	1927-28
2,286,000, 1926-27	2,382,000
Stock Interior Towns 28-10-27	1927-28
1,097,000, 1926-27	1,162,000
Stock Liverpool 28-10-27	1927-28
1,019,000, 1926-27	819,000
Visible Supply 28-10-27	1927-28
532,000, 1926-27	563,000
Quantity in Sight 28-10-27	1927-28
575,000, 1926-27	665,000

COFFEE.

	New York, Oct. 29.
Coffee Fair Rio No. 7 quality Spot	15

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Oct. 29.
Ruzario Santa Fe per 63 lb.	49/9 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Barletta Russo per 62 1/2 lb.	49/3 Jan-Feb Shipment Sellers.
Wheat South Australian—	
61/3 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi—	
60/6 due at London. Sold Late yesterday.	

NEW YORK.

LONG LIQUIDATION—HEDGE SELLING

New York, Oct. 28.

The New York futures market opened at 20.63 for January option at a decline of 19 points. Scattered covering resulted into a rally of 13 points/January being quoted 20.76 at 10.53 a.m. This level proved to be the highest point for the day as heavy long liquidation in conjunction with increased hedge selling caused a drop of 64 points by the close. The net decline for the day was 68 to 72 points. Spot Cotton declined 65 points to 20.50c.

The New Orleans futures market closed at a decline of 74 to 75 points. Middling Spot declined 78 points to 20.31c.

Favourable weather all over the Cotton belt induced hedge selling and bulls liquidated freely anticipating further low levels. Trade support is indifferent being and not sufficient to absorb offerings prices have again declined.

Stocks in the ports and interior town are steadily increasing and it appears that the crest of the movement is not yet reached.

In view of the immense of Bureau report, it is difficult to give definite views. We are inclined to the selling side any ventures should be kept to very moderate dimensions. As prior to the issuance of the report there must be squaring up of open short interest and believe purchases in dip and sales on buldges will be a safer course to follow for some time.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from New York dated 28th inst.

January Highest 20.70 (10.53 a.m.) low est 20.12 (at the close).

Market declined on long liquidation and hedge selling.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends:—"Weakness due to heavy long liquidation on continued good weather and weakness in stock market."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugiar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 28th inst. as under:—

Pending Government report advise buying on weakness and selling on rallies."

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
October	10.93 —0.03
November	10.83
December	10.81
January	10.81
February	10.76
March	10.76 —0.01
April	10.73 —0.03
May	10.67
June	10.64 —0.01
July	10.61
August	10.59
September	10.28
October	10.28
Middling Spot	11.41

SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Bales.	4,000
Sales at Liverpool	200
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
Scinde Good	8.45 —20
Scinde Fully Good	8.65 —20
Scinde Fine	8.85 —20
Bengal Good	8.45 —20
Bengal Fully Good	8.65 —20
Bengal Fine	8.85 —20
Oomra Good	9.00 —20
Oomra Fully Good	9.25 —20
Oomra Fine	9.50 —20
Broach Good	9.50 —20
Broach Fully Good	9.80 —20
Broach Fine	10.10 —20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 29.
October	18.20 —22
November	18.34 —22
December	18.46 —17
January	18.56 —20
February	18.56 —20
March	18.62 —13
April	18.62 —13
May	18.61 —24
June	18.56 —13
July	18.49 —17
August	18.49 —17
September	18.49 —17
October	18.49 —17
Sakellarisidis F.G.F. Spot 12.80 unehgd.	

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

	London, Oct. 29.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard	
No. 25 C and F Calcutta—	
Nov-Dec per cwt	14 1-1/2
Jan-March per cwt	14 3
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard	
No. 25 C and F Bombay—	
Nov-Dec per cwt	14 3-1/4
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard	
No. 25 C and F Karachi—	
Nov-Dec per cwt	14 4

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED COVERING

Bombay, Oct. 29.

Following a further drop of 70 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 386/- and declined to Rs. 383/8 on long liquidation. At this level short covering rallied prices and the market was quoted at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach A.M. 386, 387, 388/8, 386/8. Oomra D.J. 382/8, 384/4, 385/8, 384. Bengal D.J. 316, 319, 316, 319.

SEWRI MARKET.

Liverpool opened 26 points lower. The local forward market opened for Broach A.M. delivery at Rs. 387/- and ruled steady on better Liverpool advices. The market was steady and 6-30 p.m. was quoted as under:—

Broach A.M. 387/8, 388, 387, 388. Oomra D.J. 353, 354, 353, 354. Bengal D.J. 320, 321, 320, 321.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Oct. 29.
January	239.80 —2.00
April	245.40 —1.50

MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.

Bombay, Oct. 29.

"In the ready market holders of new Bengal styles are anxious sellers, but buyers are completely indifferent and the premiums quoted for November and December delivery are consequently lower. The indifference of the Trade may play a very important part in our market during the next few weeks, and we would again like to warn those friends who are already making purchases up-country to protect their position by making simultaneous sales here. So soon as prices reach a level when support is forthcoming these hedge sales can be covered and the actual cotton held without any real danger."

Messrs. DEVKARAN NANJEE.

Bombay Oct. 29.

The recent advance in the American market is due to bullish glowing figures and the accompanying statement of the Secretary of Agriculture which lead to the belief that the next Bureau Report will probably estimate a crop below 12-1/2 million bales. This statement is also construed as giving a hint to the farmers to look for better prices to sell. It would therefore appear that for the present there is not much scope for the prices to decline except by way of a natural reaction after a rapid advance. With regard to our local market, it has only partially responded to the rise in America and the prices are therefore on a fairly favourable parity for purchases and it seems that the market has a good undertone. On the other hand, our crop which will soon be moving may act as a check to much higher prices. It therefore seems to us advisable to buy round present level and to sell after a reasonable advance.

READY COTTON SALES.

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
100 Lathi & Co., Bengal, 300.	
100 Volkar Bros., Raichur, 382.	
300 Bhehrar Jammal, Dabai, 337.	
100 Kalli Bros., Comptan, 401/405.	
100 Currimbhui & Co., Comptan, 405.	
100 Presidency Mill, Manavadar, 336.	
Saturday Room Sale was closed.	

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
Bengal Superfine B.G. 335	...
" Fine " 325 + 7/8 + 7	...
" F.G. " 320	...
Sindh-Punjab " 325	...
" F.G. " 320	...
Wardha-Hingti " 370	...
" M.G. " 370 + 20 + 13	...
Yekpur " 365	...
Yekmal " 365 + 12 + 8	...
Arvi " 365	...
Amroli " 360	...
Khamgaon-Akoti " 360 + 2/3 + 1/2	...
Mulapur " 355	...
Khandesh " 360 + 1 - 0-6	...
Muthia " 350	...
Nanded/Purna Best	...
Purna Average " 360	...
Parbhani/Sailu " 360	...
Indore/Ujjain " 360	...
Burwal Sanavadi " 360	...
Broach Fine M.G. " 375	...
" F.G. " 375	...
Westerns Good " 375	...
" H.G. " 375	...
Cambodia Fine M.G. 420	...
Miraj/Saugli F.G. 400	...
Compta F.G.M.G. 400	...
Dholera " 400	...
Kadi/Virgam " 400	...

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS

(MESSRS. BRUEL & CO.)

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, October 29.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterdays	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	601	1774	1774
Central India	48	7307	6072
Barisal Nagar	51	1255	440
Hyderabad-Gaonani	606	110	110
Bera	462	5116	1669
Central Provinces	5	2857	577

Total Oomras	566	17742	10642
Dholera	12532	2076	2076
N.W. Provinces	727	9201	2341
Rajputana	32	5478	5493
Sind-Punjab	6	4886	2877
Broach	2345	77	77
Compta & Dharwar	2339	5376	5376
Western-Northern	2636	6309	6309
Oomrads	202	202	202
Tinnevely & Cambodia	4043	3782	3782
Persian	1855	1879	1879
American	384	18472	16120
Egyptian and African	4288	12008	12008
Oomils, Burma & Other ports	2	2	2
Total	1715	87,719	69,182

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to 20th Oct.	Yesterdays	This year	Last year
Europe	2008	63,066	59,287	59,287
Japan & China	59,066	14203	14203	14203
East Ports	2692	2072	2072	2072
Up-country by Rail	13,097	17201	17201	17201
Afloat in harbour for Europe	1232	200	200	200
China and Japan	1232	200	200	200
Total	2008	139,653	129,653	129,653

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Oct. 29.
Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs.	45/7, Closing Rs. 43/5.
Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 56/7, Closing Rs. 56/14.	
Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 44/3, Closing Rs. 44/9.	

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

	MUKTSAR (Punjab), Oct. 27.
Wheat ready 4/2-4/10- dull.	
Wheat Maghar 4/5 steady.	
Wheat Hail 4/6 1/2 steady.	
Grain ready 3/12, 4/3.	
Grain Jeth 3/9 1/2.	
Cottonseeds ready 3/3 1/2 steady.	
Cottonseeds Maghar 3/3 1/2 steady.	
Cottonseeds Poh 3/4 1/2 steady.	
Cottonseeds Phagan 3/6 steady.	
Cotton ready 32- strong.	
Kapas ready 13/-, 14/- strong.	
Arrival:—	
Kapas	500 mounds.
Grains	300 mounds.

LONDON METALS.

	London, Oct. 28.
Copper English Best Selected £ 62 3/8.	
Copper Best 120 1/2	
Yellow Metal 470	
Spelter Hard Indian Brands £22 3/4.	
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge £13 5/8.	
Tin English Ingots £262.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Oct. 29.
Cottonseed Bombay—	
28-5-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.	
Castorseed Bombay—	
218-0-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.	
Rapeseed Toria ton—	
219-7-6 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.	

(Continued from Column 6.)

	New India Assurance (125-25 Pd.) & 18/14
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance	200-100 (Pd.) p.c. 27/8.
Port Canning (1000) Rs. 45 645.	
Scindia Steam (15) 18-6.	
Tata 1st Preference 134 x 133.	
Tata Constructions (30) 4, 55/8.	
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 84/8.	
Tata Iron (75) 55.	
Tata Iron Def. (80) 200.	
Telephone Co. (5) 41.	

SECURITIES

Bombay, Oct. 29.	
3 1/2 per cent Ruptee Paper Rs. 76 1/4.	
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36	
Rs. 34/10.	
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70	Rs. 88/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47	Rs. 100/12.
5 per cent Loan due 1935	Rs. 101/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933	Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55	Rs. 107/5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928	Rs. 105/15.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930	Rs. 104/10.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931	Rs. 102/2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932	Rs. 107/3.
6 1/2 per cent Bony Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935	Rs. 112/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974	Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974	Rs. 86/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974	Rs. 86.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954	Rs. 111/8.
5 per cent Municipal due 1929/49	Rs. 102/6.
Forward Rates.—2nd November Sett. ?	
1 1/2 per cent Paper Rs. 76 1/4	1945/55 P.
107/4 1/6; 4 per cent Loan 1931/37	Rs. 94 1/4.
Tone of Market.—Steady.	



VIROL the food for GROWTH

Growing children need Virol. It builds stamina and enriches the blood. For Virol is a scientifically balanced food containing just those food elements which are necessary to healthy growth and development. And it is so digestible that even delicate and invalid children can absorb it and grow strong.

Virol has proved itself over and over again in extreme cases, but all children of school age are passing through the critical period of their lives. They need Virol now because Virol builds not merely health for a day but health for good.

VIROL

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.

Virol Ltd., Hanger Lane, Ealing, London, W.5, England.

BROADCASTING!

For **BURNDEPT McMICHAEL** and **"AMPLION"** Apparatus Consult the **PIONEERS** of **WIRELESS** in INDIA. Sole Agents for some of the World's Leading Manufacturers of Wireless Apparatus. The **INDIAN STATES & EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED.** P. O. Box 371, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 231, KARACHI. P. O. Box 2213, CALCUTTA.

FOR SALE TARPAULINS AND CANVAS

of all kinds and sizes, Such as Chair Canvas, Green Canvas, Brown Canvas, and Oil Cloths of all kinds. Wholesale as well as retail orders, local as well as distant will be promptly executed at moderate price.

Just try and be satisfied. **M. GORDHANDAS & CO.,** 220, Masjid Bunder Road, Bombay. Post No. 3.

COOK-EASY Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE. **ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.,** 80, BASAVANGUDI-BANGALORE. BOMBAY AGENTS: **MAFATLAL VANMALI DAS & CO.,** Girgaum Back Road.

HARDER CONDITIONS AHEAD

FLOOD HAVOC AND AFTER

KARACHI, Oct. 29. Mr. A. V. Thakar, member of the Servants of India Society and President of the Bhil Sewa Mandal, Panch Mahals, who is now touring in Sind on behalf of the Bombay Central Flood Relief Fund Committee, arrived in Karachi this morning. Interviewed, he said that he had toured for four days in Hyderabad District, and six days in Thar Parkar District. "I fear", he continued, "that conditions will be soon harder, as the present inadequate crops will not last further than December. I am of opinion that a census of losses of cattle and damage sustained by houses is absolutely necessary, not only for framing a scheme for free grants to ill-fated and landless labourers, but also for the grant of taceavi loans for house reconstruction. To my knowledge, there are cases in Hyderabad district where enough taceavi has not been given even for rabi crops. The rice crop in Hyderabad District has been severely damaged by the attacks of "Rudo" pest. Under these conditions, it is very essential to give liberal taceavi for the ensuing Kharif crop of 1928. There is a general impression that taceavi loans given this year can be recovered in April next. This is impossible."

Proceeding, Mr. Thakar referred to the problem of reconstruction of houses, which he said, has not even been touched in Sind so far. In Thar Parkar District some villages which have suffered heavily, he added, are being remodelled, and it is being insisted that there should be new roads and even streets fifty feet wide. This, he considered, was a very extravagant proposition for small and sparsely populated Sind villages. Insistence on this condition had practically stopped the work of reconstruction.—A. P.

'FLOOD RELIEF IN BARODA'

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—I have read Tairseebhai's letter to-day. How evasive it is!

(1) He will not prove his own statement!

(2) He will not disprove my statements!

(3) And he will not go with me to Baroda again, and see, who is right!

Further, in response to Tairseebhai's wish, I prolonged my stay at Baroda; and it is true, that I went with him to officials and to local leaders. But Tairseebhai cannot deny the facts:—

(1) That Tairseebhai always accepted the official statements as correct, and even taunted me in the presence of officials for discounting their statements!

(2) That Tairseebhai had opportunities of seeing officials by himself either late in the evening or during subsequent visit to Baroda.

(3) That Tairseebhai never showed me the list of requirements given to him by the Diwan, Dr. Sumant Mehta, and Mr. Dighe!

(4) And though, we did compare notes, Tairseebhai never sent me a copy of the Report he made to the Central Flood Committee!

(5) Nor has he informed me, why his suggestion to help the City Committee was turned down by the Central Relief Committee!

(6) This is how Tairseebhai has co-operated with his old colleagues, though, no doubt, he was hospitable to me at Baroda.

(7) I have not pilloried Tairseebhai—though he has been penalising the poor people of Baroda by not going again and rectifying the cruel wrong done to them by him unconsciously.

(8) Neither in public, nor in private, have I ever said a word against Tairseebhai's clean hands—What I deplore the most is, that to-day some of his English and Indian friends so believe him, as to lead him to believe, that he is the acme of sanity and practicability in Bombay to-day; and with that notion, Tairseebhai cannot brook any contradiction, much less opposition and he who ventures to do it is to be stigmatised!

Will dear old Tairseebhai give the poor people of Baroda the benefit of his good heart by going again to Baroda, and undo the wrong done to them by him? I shall gladly accompany him.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Free Advice

COUPON

Stocks, Shares,
Cotton, Silver
and Raw Products

Address enquiries to:—

The Special Adviser,

O/o The "Bombay Chronicle."

Replies to enquiries will be published in the commercial columns of "The Chronicle."

SILVER MARKET,

BROKERS DECIDE TO CHARGE FULL BROKERAGE

Bombay, Oct. 29. The market was very narrow with a small business. So far no definite understanding is arrived at about the Brokerage, but it is understood that the Brokers have resolved in to-day's meeting that they should act for the parties who agree to pay Brokerage at As. 14. On enquiry, we are informed that owing to dull state of the market operators are not likely to accept the Brokers' decision. It is said that before the war the Brokerage charged was As. 11 and Chokseys have decided to return to the old Brokerage. It remains to be seen how the matters will take turn but we believe some brokers will not hesitate to charge the reduced Brokerage.

YARN MARKET.

28th October 1927. As anticipated in our previous report, the New Year business in yarns was rather disappointing inasmuch as the turnover on Tuesday night was extremely limited and the buying orders from up country markets as well as from the Local market have been very poor. In fact only about thousand packages of yarns have been done on that auspicious night as against 3000 packages every year. In Indian yarns the difference between the rates offered by the mills and that by the buyers ranged between one anna to two annas per lb. and no business of importance has been possible to be arranged. In English yarns the Manchester prices have been very high in fact about 15 per cent higher in many cases and hardly any business was possible. In Japanese Yarns the position was slightly better but as the Import Houses were quoting somewhat higher prices only a limited business was possible. In Artificial silk yarns prices in the local market have been much lower than those in supplying markets and only a limited business could be arranged. On the whole the new year business was comparatively much smaller during the Diwali than on previous occasions and this was principally due to the loss of confidence amongst the buyers as a result of the declining prices during the last many days. Another important event during the week has been the publication of the Ginners' Report on Tuesday night which has proved to be a bullish document and has been followed by a further rise in cotton prices both in New York and in the local markets. As a result prices in the yarn market have steadied up further in some extent and inquiries have further increased in the latter part of the week although prices remain more or less unchanged.

ENGLISH YARNS.

Dealers are particularly anxious to sell off their holdings at best market rates and even at a loss in some cases although the Manchester prices are much higher. Turnover is very limited owing to restricted demand.

JAPANESE YARNS.

Import Houses have been quoting somewhat higher prices in sympathy with the rise in cotton and the turnover in this class of yarns has been much more than in any other yarns. In 40s yarns prices have advanced further in sympathy with the rise in cotton owing to scarcity of stocks. In other yarns the undertone is better and if cotton continues to show a further rise prices are likely to improve. Sampling has advanced to some extent whereas exchange has remained unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

Inquiries from up country markets have increased further owing to low rates and price have rather steadied up as the turnover has been showing steady improvement. The New York business has been done to the extent of two to three hundred packages. Prices in supplying markets are very firm.

INDIAN YARNS.

It was practically impossible for our Mills to make any sales over on the auspicious night on account of the buyers ideas being very low and at prices which if accepted by the Mills will give them a heavy loss. The sales were therefore to the extent of 500 packages only, in coarse counts whereas most of the leading Mills remained practically silent and not a single bale was sold by them. There was a moderate turnover in Indian yarns amongst the dealers themselves at much lower rates and even at these rates the up country buying orders were very limited. It seems however that as cotton prices have been showing improvement of late inquiries will be increased in course of time and if cotton continues to remain steady improvement in demand will be in evidence and as the stocks in up country markets are not large we may experience some buying orders from all over the country.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 29. Linseed Calcutta ton—
£17-0-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Sellers.
£17-0-0 Nov-Dec Shipment Sellers.
Linseed L. Plata c i f ton—
£15-9-0 Dec-Jan Shipment Hull Sellers.
Linseed Bombay ton—
£17-15-0 Oct-Nov Shipment Nominal.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 29. Linseed Oil naked London cwt—
29 4-11/2 Nov-Dec Delivery Sellers.
29 9 Jan-April Delivery Sellers.

EXCHANGE

Bombay, Oct. 29.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
LONDON.
Bank's buying 3 Mlt D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/6.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Tone of Exchange.—Quiet and steady.
PARIS.
Bank's selling D D 907.
Bank's buying 3 Mlt D A 967.
Bank's buying D D 952.
JAPAN.
Bank's selling T T 128.
Bank's buying 60 Dst D P 124.
HONGKONG.
Bank's selling D D 135-1/4.
SHANGHAI.
Bank's selling D D 171 1/2.
SINGAPORE.
Bank's selling D D 155 1/4.
NEW YORK.
Bank's selling D D 275.
London—Gold per oz. Ready 84-11 1/4.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25-14.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25-15.
Tone of Silver.—Dull. Price rose from absence of sellers than pressure to buy. Bcers covering. Market closed with sellers at to-days price.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.87 3/32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs. 124.08.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 28.
Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/4 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 8-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 4-11/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-7/16 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1/4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 28.
Chartered Bank of I A and C £20-3/4.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £120-1/2.
P and O Banking Corporation £10-1/2.
National Bank £50.
Eastern Bank £6-3/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £85 7/8.
Conversion Loan £75 1/2.
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent £102 7/8.
Rupce Paper 3 1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £80 7/8.
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £70 3/4.
Consols £55 1/4.
War Loan 5 per cent £100 3/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93 7/8.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 28.
Demand Bills 486.72

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 29.
T T Berlin on London 20.39
T T Amsterdam on London 12.08 5/8
T T Brussels on London 34.95
T T Madrid on London 28.32
T T Milan on London 89.12
T T Bern on London 25.25
T T Paris on London 124.07
T T London on Prague 164.31

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Oct. 29.
Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb Spot 1/5-1/4 Sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 29.
Silver—Market very quiet.
Spot 25 7/8
Forward 25 15/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 29.
Bar Gold Fine per oz £44-11 1/4.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 29.
Demand Bills 486.68

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 29.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3 1/2 p. c.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3 1/2 p. c.
Bank Bills 3 months 4 11/32 p. c.
Bank Bills 6 months 4 15/32 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3/4 p. c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5 1/4 p. c.

SAVE EYES

If all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Coconut Brand, "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4 Postage extra. Ask particulars.
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi Bengal.
Tel.—Uttar, Kandi.
Agents: **KRMF & CO.,** Bombay.
J. TIRATH & CO., Karachi.

AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912.

MOHANLAL & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21735,
Ghia Mansion, Saik Memon St.
BOMBAY.



Sound Restful Sleep

Here is the way to enjoy peaceful sleep from which you will wake refreshed and invigorated.

Drink a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" regularly before retiring. There is nothing comparable to this easily digested food beverage for soothing worn nerves and preventing digestive unrest—the principal causes of sleeplessness.

"Ovaltine" supplies the concentrated nourishment extracted from malt, milk and cocoa. These natural foods contain an abundance of the food elements which rebuild worn nerves and allay digestive unrest.

Untouched by hand.

OVALTINE

TONIC FOOD BEVERAGE

Builds up Brain, Nerve & Body

Sold by all Chemists
and Stores.



"How did you sleep? You certainly look fine!"

She: "How did I sleep?—If I look the way I feel, you ought to see that I slept like a babe. Do you know, nowadays, I simply love life the whole long day, from the time I get up to the time I go to bed."

He: "Well, you look as fresh as a rosebud—and that is flattering language between an old married couple."

She: "Thank you. And you sleep better yourself. What a wonderful change Sanatogen has made in both of us. Like the flow of new life through one's veins."

Sanatogen infuses into the cells of blood and nerves exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—from which bodily health and nerve strength are derived. Over 24,000 physicians have written enthusiastic letters about the success they obtained with Sanatogen.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

When you sleep badly, when your nerves are upset, then try Sanatogen for a few weeks, and feel the wonderful difference in your own health. Obtainable at all chemists and stores.

BOMBAY CITY
& SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B. E. Civil Examination Results, University Hall, 12-30 p.m.
Mr. Jinarajadasa's lecture on World Betterment, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall compound, 6-30 p.m.

PROF. TARAPORWALA'S LECTURE.
Prof. Dr. Irach J. S. Taraporwala, B.A., Ph.D., will lecture in Gujarati at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (77, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) on Amesaspands Arhangels. The lecture is open to the public.

LECTURE BY MR. C. JINARAJADASA.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. C. Jinarajadasa will deliver a public lecture on "The Old and New Policies for World Betterment" in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Compound, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

PROTECTION OF MILCH CATTLE.

The Hon. Mr. G. B. Pradhan, Minister of Agriculture, visited the Sarvjanik Jivdaya Khata at Ghokopur on the 27th instant and expressed his satisfaction at the way the institution was conducted for the prevention of slaughter of milch cattle. "I find," he says, "that the institution is run on very satisfactory lines and is doing excellent work. It is also conducted on business lines. The great want of the institution is land to grow fodder. A lot of manure is wasted for want of such land. A way must be found to meet this great need."

HAPPY HOME FOR THE BLIND.

The receipt of the following contributions, during the month of September last for the above Home is acknowledged:—
Ben Dhanraj J. Chitney, Rs. 20; Shree Vajapur Shingh Samant, Rs. 7; Kaksar and Mr. D. S. Aga each at Rs. 5, Rs. 10; A friend, Rs. 0-4-0. Total Rs. 57-4-0.

PING-PONG TOURNAMENT AT POONA.

The open ping-pong tournaments will be held at the Maharashtra Gymkhana, Poona, in the second week of November. Those desirous of entering the tournaments should send in their entries with a entrance fee of annas 8 only. The winner will be awarded a silver cup.

INDIAN RADIO SOCIETY.

The inaugural meeting of the Indian Radio Society will be held in the Society's rooms, Phoenix Building, Spott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay, to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. All interested in wireless are invited to attend.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The Annual General body meeting of the above Committee will be held on Sunday (6th prox.), at 8-50 p.m. in the above Committee's Office to transact the following business:—(1) To adopt the audited accounts and report; (2) to elect the president; (3) to elect 6 members for the Council; (4) to elect auditors; and (5) to discuss any other subject by the permission of the Chair.

GUJARAT MAHAVIDYALAYA.

The Gujarat Mahavidyalaya will re-open for its second term to-day (Monday) at 8-30 a.m. and the Gujarat Vinay Mandir will re-open on the same day at 11 a.m.

GUJARATI HINDU STRI MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the Gujarati Hindu Stri Mandal the annual gathering (Sneh Sammelan) will be held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday (the 4th Nov.) 4 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 2nd prox.), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when papers will be read on (1) "The Anthropological method of Interpretation of Avestic and Vedic Texts, Ideas and Usages, Part II" by Mr. R. K. Dadaachanj, and (2) "On a Rangpur Superstition with some Preliminary Remarks on the Prehistoric Origin of Superstitions" by Prof. Sarat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Oct. 30.

Yesterday's unsettled conditions in the South of the Bay have probably developed into a depression off the Coromandel coast. There has been local rain in the south Bengal with a few falls in Upper Burma. A few falls are also reported from Gujarat and the extreme south of Peninsula. The chief amounts are—Port Blair a quarter inch, Lashio and Chittagong a half, Narayanganj and Barisal a quarter, Sandheads one, Bajaj a quarter, Cochin three quarters and Coimbatore a half. Forecast:—An extension along the Madras coast.—A. P.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS

WELLINGTON CINEMA

THE FOURTH COMMANDMENT.

Mother love is enduring. It eternally sacrifices with a smile and yet in its greatest test it often fails. When the time comes for the child to leave the mother guidance and go love another with a mating love, jealousy is often manifested. Lives are often wrecked and human broken by the mother or the mate who will not share the love.

To these mothers and to all mothers "The Fourth Commandment" carries a powerful message.

This splendid film drama of mother love, inspiring in its simplicity and truth comes to-night and this week at the Wellington Cinema (Dhobi Talao).

Emory Johnson who directed the production has achieved the exceptional in film entertainment. His brilliant conception and vivid contrasts place him among the masters of screen drama.

Belle Bennett in the feature role gives one of the finest performances ever seen on a local screen. Her smile is as charming as her tears are poignant.

As the mother who sees and understands, Mary Carr is at once the ideal. Henry Victor, an English actor, makes an auspicious debut in pictures playing opposite Miss Bennett. June Marlowe, Robert Agnew, Frank Elliott, Kathleen Myers, Leigh Willard, Brady Kline, and four year old Wendell Phillips Franklin make up the remarkable cast which carries the story through three generations.

GLOBE CINEMA

This week The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, is screening "The Island of Love" a film showing all the phases of love, illicit amour, jealousy etc. It is a film full of thrills, pathos and advice. Advice which is useful to every human being be he male or female, young or old, good or bad. The old story of Adam and Eve with the serpent in the garden of Eden can't be fully understood when you see this superb photoplay. It is a picture not to be missed. The acting throughout is simply grand, the scenes beautiful in the extreme and we need not say anything about the story it is simply marvellous.

PATHE CINEMA

An American girl in Russia love affairs with grand dukes and dashing young

INDIANS IN EAST AFRICA.

GOVERNMENT DEPUTE TWO OFFICIALS

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 30.

It is understood, says the "Leader," that Kunwar Maharaj Singh and Mr. Ewbank are being deputed by the Government of India to proceed to East Africa and assist the Indian community there in the preparation of their case to be put before the Royal Commission on East Africa. They will probably be leaving Bombay in the first week of November.—A. P.

Officers—thrilling adventures amidst a background of unexpected and romantic denouement.

That is the movie treat for patrons who visit the Royal Opera House this week when Constance Talmadge's latest comedy drama, "The Duchess of Buffalo" has its local premiere. This rollicking romance of a beautiful American dancer who becomes the toast of the Russian ruling class gives the vicious strain the kind of vehicle in which she is always seen at her best. Constance herself believes "The Duchess of Buffalo" to be her best picture, surpassing in audience appeal outstanding features such as "Her Sister From Paris" and "East is West."

CINEMA PRECIOUS.

Mildred Harris, former wife of Charles Chaplin, and featured player in "The Mystery Club," Universal-Jewel Production which comes this week to the Universal House, was recently subjected to the humiliation of being expelled from an exclusive Hollywood club.

"Teptashudd proved to be too strong for her," explained one of the members of the club, as she wept another gallon of crocodile tears. "Bilfred was a nice girl, too. Why she fell for that barber is more than I can understand."

It should be explained that all the members had colds in the head from wading around in their own tears and getting their feet wet, for the fall of Mildred occasioned great grief in the Long Hair Club, a coterie of girls who still retain their original tresses. Considering that some prominent stars are members, the organization is remarkable for the length of time it has been in existence.

Miss Harris sports her new coiffure in the Universal-Jewel "The Mystery Club," which will be seen at the Pathe theatre, this week. This feature which was directed by Herbert Blache, boasts of an unusually excellent all-star cast, comprising, Matt Moore, Edith Roberts, Charles Lane, Warner Oland, Henry Herbert, Charles Puffy, Alphonse Martell, Finch Smiles, Karl Metcalfe, Nat Carr, Jed Prouty, Alfred Allen, Sidney Bracey and Monte Montague.

"MOTHER INDIA"

A JAPANESE CRITICISM.

The "Japan Times" of Tokyo writes:—A book by Katherine Mayo on Korea may be expected at any time; in fact, the lady may be even now in our midst preparing her devastating data and dealing heavy blows by means not of sticks but of statistics, for she wields a powerful pen.

But who is Katherine Mayo? the innocent reader may ask. She is the author of "The Isles of Fear" and "Mother India," books full of destructive criticism. She is a Boston woman. Her work on the Philippines was so effective, we are told, that American official opinion was persuaded to adopt her point of view with disastrous consequences to the hopes of early independence cherished by the Filipino intelligentsia.

Apparently, Miss Mayo has gone much further in her work on India; she has raised a storm.

The lady spent a few months, in that vastly varied and truly wonderful country, so rich in history and the triumphs and wickednesses of man, and whatever the truth or falsity of her impressions, her success as a writer of books cannot be disputed, if success is to be judged by the noise created. Our fellow Indians are a vocal people, and they are served by a Press that is permitted wide latitude in its criticisms of the powers that be, and do not hesitate to express themselves fully and freely on what appears to be the one dominant subject of their thoughts—freedom from the irksome control to which they are subjected under an alien authority.

Reading Miss Mayo's book on conditions in the Philippines, as one with but slight knowledge of the Filipino people, we were deeply interested, and the impression left on our mind was of an honest writer not afraid to go to the bottom of things. Similarly, let it be granted that Miss Mayo has been honest in her treatment of the situation in India, it may still be that both in the Philippines and in India she has done

grave injustice to the peoples of these Eastern lands, bringing a veiled upon them disparaging and insinuating eyes and damning them for their faults without consideration of their virtues.

Only the other day a Correspondent of "The Japan Times" had occasion to take exception to the writings on the East of Upton Cross, whose views generally are the opposite of those of Miss Mayo, the one damning the foreign overlords while the other, apparently, vigorously supports, if inferentially, American rule in the Philippines and British rule in India. She was still to deal with Dutch rule in Java, French rule in Indo-China, and Japanese rule in Korea.

Such books as those referred to above are bound to find plenty of readers, though in their very nature they are worth little as testimony either in support of or condemnation of any people or policy. It is the sensation-loving-lazy-minded public which encourages such writers, and we can well imagine both books enjoying an enormous sale in the hurrying Western world, for one of the secrets of their hold on the popular mind is the subtle effect they have in confirming our prejudices and the small demand they make upon the intelligence of the reader.

There is an enormous literature upon India; every phase and shade of life is exposed to the serious student, and sensation upon sensation, if such is sought, may be found in two sober and grim pages of books that do not proclaim sensation.

It is to these tabloid writers go if the "urge" is upon them to write a book on India that will "take" with publisher and reader, but nothing can be written of the most kaleidoscopic of lands that have not been written before. Much, however, and there is a vast public eager to read of dirt and immorality, to exercise an imagination stunted by a mechanical environment and too little acquaintance with the pleasant pictures of nature.

NARIELWADI CEMETRY

INJUNCTION REFUSED

At the Bombay High Court the hearing of the matter in connection with Suit No. 787 of 1927 (Alimohamed Adamjee Peerbhoy, and others, plaintiffs, versus Messrs. Roshanlal Mahomedali Bhangwala and 14 others, defendants) came up before Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri on 21st October.

The plaintiff's prayer that the final decree in the above suit was given the defendants and their servants and agents might be restrained from preventing burial in the Narielwadi Cemetery, on their dead relatives, and the lawful performance of all rites connected with such burial, viz., reciting of "fatras," the reading of Holy Quran and "Sadakulah," the repairing of the tombs of their relatives and friends and offering prayers at the tombs, and praying for an injunction to that effect.

After hearing both parties, His Lordship refused to grant an injunction and rejected the application.

Mr. K. M. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jetharam represented the plaintiffs, while Mr. Taraporwala instructed by Messrs. Ardchir Ramani, Dinshaw and Co. represented the defendants.

INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE ASSOCIATIONSHIP AND FELLOWSHIP RECOGNISED

BENARES, Oct. 29.

As recommended by the Inter-University Board of India the Government of India have recognised the Associationship and the Fellowship of the Indian Institute of Science of Bangalore as equivalent to the M. Sc. and the B. Sc. respectively of the Indian universities, subject to the reservation that it is restricted to an associationship or Fellowship granted in a particular branch of study in which proficiency is required of a candidate for the particular scientific or technical post for which he is to be recruited.—A. P.

SOUTH INDIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

Sir M. C. T. Muthia Chettiar, President of the South Indian Chamber of Commerce, has been elected chairman of the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress which begins its sittings here on December 19th. Mr. C. Gopala Menon has been elected Honorary Secretary.—A. P.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN GODOWN

BOX FALLS ON MERCHANT'S HEAD

Mr. M. C. Dey, a Bengali soap-manufacturer, aged about 30 years, went to Janjigar Street on his business on Saturday evening. When he was passing by the way all of a sudden a case full of soap boxes fell on him from a godown from a height of about fifteen feet and he was severely hurt on the abdomen and on the upper part of the left knee. Mr. Dey was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he was operated on. Enquiries on Sunday night showed that Mr. Dey was yet in serious condition.

TOLSTOY REBUKES G. B. S.

SHAW REMINDED OF LIFE'S SERIOUSNESS.

COMPLAINT AGAINST THE FABIAN AUTHOR

LONDON, Oct. 13. (By Mail.)

Dear Mr. Shaw, you are not sufficiently serious. In your book I detect a desire to surprise and to astonish readers by your great erudition, talent, and cleverness.

This was the rebuke given to the Fabian by Tolstoy when the author of "Imam and Superman" sent him a copy of that book. Originally written in Russian just before Tolstoy's death, the letter has now been translated, apparently for the first time, and its publication in New York is creating a literary sensation.

"Life in a great and serious affair," Shaw is reminded, "and in the short interval of time granted us we all must try to find our appointed task and fulfil it as well as possible."

This, says Tolstoy, applies to "B.B.S." in particular, and "confidently trusting that I shall not offend you," he points out what seems to him to be Mr. Shaw's defects. He complains that he speaks jestingly of the purpose of human life, "to make

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTH DAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (OCT. 31ST.)

(By KAM, Chela of Himalayan Jyotishharaj Jyotishharaj Labaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: SCORPIO.

If to-day is your birthday the celestial signs send a strange message for you to read at your leisure but to be terror-struck at once. Most of your troubles in this troublous world of ours are of your own mind's creation; the wretched children of a diseased mind. You experience the pangs of doubt and suffer from the presence of baseless, bottomless, topless, suspicion, exactly like a woman suffering from pangs when she is enceinte, when she conjures up dreadful visions of a dreary future; out of all proportion to the (really speaking) joyous occasion to come! If man, you are tactless, and therefore, gather many storms on your own dejected head when they could have easily made them blow over the devoted heads of your enemies (of these you have plenty, and you are not built of the slender, meek fibre to turn another cheek to them when they smite you on one). You really love home life and make many sacrifices (not animal, mind you) to please your domestic goddess, but your tactlessness and impatience reduce your sacrifices to nil on the contrary they lead to daily squabbles which delight none except you slandering-mongering neighbours. Your case is exactly like that depicted by a well-known cartoon stage you broadcasted, she listened. In the ideal, sweet, honey-moon stage, she broadcasted, you listened; and now, in the mighty, living, kicking present, you both broadcasted and your neighbours listen (who ultimately kick you in your reputation)! If woman, you have the great tact to bewitch fools, sergeants, knined, or fanned; and hold them under your delicate and dainty thumb which the fools will delight in enduring in the hope of future prospects. And the more you turn your thumbscrew on them the greater will be their cravings to possess you! Such is the human mind of both species, which none can explain, except perhaps the 'bloomy Dean' who can explain such human weaknesses.

the evils of life the subject of satire may easily do harm rather than help the solution of these grave questions."

Mr. Shaw's rejoinder would make piquant reading, but it is not yet forthcoming.—Free Press.

SCHOOL MASTER BANISHED FOR HELPING THE CATALAN MOVEMENT

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Perpignan.—A school-master at En-camp, in the tiny Republic of Andorra, in the Pyrenees, has been banished, following a domiciliary visit which resulted in the discovery of arms and ammunition. It is understood that some papers which were seized showed that the school teacher had acted as an intermediary between Andorra and the head of the Catalan movement in Catalonia.—Reuter.

PIRATES GO AS PASSENGERS

JAPANESE STEAMER ATTACKED

SIXTY PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Shanghai.—A Japanese steamship, the "Kiangsin," which was sailing on the Yangtze from Ichang, in the course of a conflict between thirty Chinese pirates, who were disguised as passengers, and a dozen guards belonging to the Governor of Kweichow. The pirates won control of the vessel after an hour's fighting, threw overboard the dead, took money and belongings of the crew and passengers, and then landed.—Reuter.

FLUTTER IN EUROPEAN CAPITALS

SEQUEL TO VISIT OF ITALIAN SQUADRON AT TANGIER

LONDON, Oct. 30.

The visit of the Italian naval squadron to Tangier, with Prince Udine, who yesterday opened the Italian Scholastic Institute hospital and other buildings, has provoked varied emotional reactions in the European capitals in view of the impending Conference to revise the Tangier Statute which Italy does not recognise.—Reuter.

AN UNFRIENDLY ACT

FRENCH PRES ON ITALIAN "DEMONSTRATION"

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Paris.—Newspaper regard the Italian "demonstration" as an unfriendly act. The "Oeuvre" says that commemoration of the anniversary of the Fascist revolution is assuming the most gallophobe form. The "Humanite" accuses Italian Fascism with which it is secretly in league in the Mediterranean policy. On the other hand the French official circles consider the demonstration "merely theatrical."

A semi-official message says that hopes are entertained that negotiations for the revision of the statute, firstly, between France and Spain alone, and, afterwards, with the inclusion of Italy and Britain will lead to a speedy agreement. In the meantime, there can be no question of inviting Italy to "put in her oar."—Reuter.

BOMBAY THEATRE RIOT TRAGEDY

JURY'S VERDICT OF MURDER

The enquiry touching the death of Mahomed Ibrahim (23) a butcher who was killed in an altercation at Falkland Road was concluded by the Bombay City Coroner on Sunday, the jury finding that the death was caused by the infliction of stab wounds by Gulam Mahomed Abdul Sakoor in the course of a riot under such circumstances that his action amounted to murder and rioting.

All the persons arrested in connection with the incident, namely, Gulam Mahomed Abdul Sakoor, Abdul Samad Abdul Razak, Salamat Karimbux, Jashir Hassan Ismailux and Yusuf Saifu were present at the inquest.

Mr. Talpade pleader appeared for Nos. 2, 3 and 4 and Mr. Jhaveri watched the proceedings on behalf of the friends of the deceased.

From the evidence recorded by the Coroner it appeared that the origin of the riot was the ill-feeling that had existed between Abdul Samad, the second suspect, and one Kassam Ismail. A "tamasha" was arranged by the former in the Bombay Theatre and the latter wanted to gain admittance in the theatre, free of charge. This Abdul Samad would not agree to do. Hot words were exchanged, and, subsequently, Kassam Ismail was obliged to walk out. The matter did not end there. Kassam Ismail sent for his men, and accordingly, 30 men arrived armed with sticks and gathered outside the theatre, among whom was the deceased.

This action was retaliated by the other party, and it alleged 30 men suddenly rushed out of the theatre and began to assault Kassam. The deceased and one or two others received injuries and were removed to the hospital.

WOOD WORKS

OF ALL KINDS

For anything and every thing in Jungle-wood and Teak-wood.

Our special advice is to inquire us first of S. M. UMAR.

TIMBER MERCHANT, CONTRACTOR, AND ORDER SUPPLIERS.

Pinjrapole Lane, Fatch Saw Mills, BOMBAY.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

**SWEEPING MONOPOLY OF SUCCESS
IN COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS**

in the

**LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
1927.**

is once again the privilege of this pioneer. There were among our students in all 63 passes including 12 Distinctions in NINE different subjects. Others passed mostly in Book-keeping and Law as usual with a stray pass of a single student in some others. Tuition personal or through post. Apply immediately. 82-84, Esplanade Road.

USE

MAWS FLOORING TILES

Always available from
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKJI INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS

6, Shukhadwalla Building,
RAVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone . . . No. 2256

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1927.

TOWARDS COMMUNAL UNITY.

We rejoice to find that the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee and the Unity Conference at Calcutta have both been a great success. When the former meeting was announced we expressed the wish that it should postpone the question of interpreting the Gauhati mandate, if only because that question would soon come up for discussion before the Madras Congress and that the meeting should concentrate its attention on continuing the task of communal unity which it had left half-finished at Bombay. It is extremely gratifying to find that this view was shared by an overwhelming majority at the meeting, though there were a few disposed to rake up once again the obsolete question of the conduct of the Madras Swarajists. This attitude of the A.I.C.C. is one more evidence of the country's growing recognition of the urgent need for reducing the tension between communal and political parties. The meeting could thus devote itself almost exclusively to the question of communal unity and in this it was considerably helped by the decisions previously reached at the Unity Conference to which several eminent leaders were invited in addition to the members of the A.I.C.C. The Calcutta Unity Conference and the A.I.C.C. meeting have thus carried a stage further the work of communal unity begun at Delhi and continued in Bombay and at Simla.

Three important resolutions on the communal questions were passed at the All-India Congress Committee meeting unanimously or almost unanimously. The unanimity is important as it encourages the hope that the resolutions will be acceptable to the whole country. The first resolution condemned unreservedly all murderous assaults and organised riots and appealed to leaders to promote an atmosphere of non-violence. Dr. Ansari, who moved the resolution, expressed the same opinion as was urged by Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Moonje that unless they had peace in the country they could not do any kind of work. The Congress has not only promoted the cause of peace by condemning murders and organised riots but it has also found a fair solution for some of the vexed communal questions. Another resolution referred to the right of conversion and re-conversion. It was on the lines of the resolution of the Delhi Unity Conference of 1924 and gave each community the full right of making conversions but rightly insisted that the conversions must not be under coercion or undue influence or in secrecy and that persons under eighteen years of age should not be converted except along with their parents

or guardians. This resolution is on the very face of it so sound and reasonable that it passes our understanding that men like Messrs. T. Prakasam and J. Ramdas Daulatram should take exception to it. Neither is reported to have suggested any improvement in the resolution but the latter went so far as to suggest that the communities concerned should first formulate their terms of settlement and the Congress should only register their decisions. Mr. T. C. Goswami did well to point out that the policy of indefinitely waiting for the communities or communal organisations to settle their differences before the Congress should step in had landed the country into disaster and that it was the duty of the Congress without any more delay to take the initiative in finding a fair solution acceptable to leaders and then educate and build up public opinion in favour of that solution. Initiative by the Congress is specially necessary in those parts of the country where there are no organised and fully representative communal institutions. Mr. Goswami cited the example of Bengal where, he said, there was no branch of the Hindus Maha Sabha.

The most important resolution passed by the A. I. C. C. referred to the controversy about cow-slaughter and music before mosques. The resolution permits Hindus to play music before any mosque at any time but without any provocative demonstration. Similarly it permits Muslims to kill cows in any place "not being a thoroughfare nor one in the vicinity of a temple or mandir nor one exposed to the gaze of the Hindus." And "cows should not be led in procession or in demonstration for sacrifice or slaughter." Besides, the killing of cows for food is subject to existing municipal laws. The resolution is based on the sound principle of maximum religious liberty compatible with public peace. We shall not say that the resolution is perfect and without any loopholes. We notice that it is silent on whether cow-slaughter for food will be subject to fresh municipal laws on the lines of the existing laws and also whether it is similarly subject to existing statutory laws or similar ones to be made hereafter. But on the whole this resolution is sound in principle and marks a considerable improvement on the position reached at the Simla Conference. It may be further improved in details at the Madras Congress in the light of discussion in the country. After all, resolutions like these, whether passed by this or that Unity Conference, are essentially tentative and depend for their efficacy on their appeal to the leaders and the public. They serve a great purpose in focussing public opinion on the essentials of a fair settlement and when these principles are sufficiently clear and accepted, they will have to be embodied in statutory and other rules. The Congress has no doubt achieved a great success both at Calcutta and in Bombay with regard to some of the most vexed communal questions. And in each case the country's best thanks are due to Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Dr. Ansari who have shown great tact, perseverance and earnestness in dealing with communal questions. The resolution about music and cow-slaughter, as we have said, is not a perfect solution and it is likely to be criticised from several points of view by many Hindus and Muslims. It will be urged against it that it will be difficult to secure its execution by the masses. But the great merit of the resolution is that for the first time since the bulk of Hindu and Muslim leaders began to be affected by virulent communal madness some of the prominent leaders of the two communities, whose views command great weight in the country have adopted an agreed formula and have unanimously decided to abide by it by carrying on an intensive propaganda in favour of it. This is a gain the importance of which cannot be over-emphasised. As to the masses they have been more sinning against than sinning in respect of these two questions. All close observers of recent events are agreed that the present tension between the two communities on these questions is the result more of the instigation of leaders who find communalism the cheapest and easiest means of getting fame and influence in their respective communities than of any desire on the part of the masses whose heart is sound and who are anxious to live in peace and harmony but who, owing to illiteracy and intense faith, are unable to resist the cry of "religion in danger" raised by false leaders. The masses have been awaiting a right lead that can only come from a joint appeal by prominent Hindu and Muslim leaders. Such a lead the A. I. C. C. has given. Much more work yet remains to be done and we trust that, with the assistance of the public in general, the Congress will be long achieve complete communal unity and thus remove a great hindrance in the achievement of Swaraj.

A POINT OF PRINCIPLE.

Commenting some days ago on the grave anomaly of deputing two Europeans to the proposed Indian Trade Mission to the Near East and Africa we suggested that either the Millowners' Association should reconsider its decision in selecting its Secretary, Mr. Malony, as its representative or that an Indian should be appointed as a third delegate. We understand that the second alternative is not acceptable to the authorities. If so, the Millowners' must

reconsider their decision. We repeat that we mean no disrespect to Mr. Malony. He has been an efficient Secretary of the Association. But a member of an Indian Trade Mission must be much more than a competent Secretary. In the first place he must possess a good deal of technical knowledge of the textile industry in order to be able to convince the agents trading in the foreign centres to be visited of the special advantages offered by Indian mills. We doubt if Mr. Malony has had enough opportunities to acquire such technical knowledge. What is more, it is a universally acknowledged principle that a delegate on behalf of India must be an Indian. He knows best India's wants and can get into intimate touch with the Indians who have been carrying on trade in Indian piece-goods in places like Zanzibar, Mesopotamia and Aden and with the other Eastern trading communities. This is a principle which the Association and the Indian Merchants' Chamber have time and again fought for. The Association will do well to realise in its own interests what the traders in the centres to be visited by the Mission will think of Indian enterprise when both the so-called representatives of India are Europeans. The most humiliating part of the whole affair is that even when the Association was given the right of choosing its representative it exercised its right in favour of a non-Indian. And yet over 80 per cent. of the Indian mills are managed by Indians. There are 136 spinning and weaving mills in the country, of which only 26 are managed by European agencies. In Bombay City there are 83 mills of which 17 are managed by Europeans. In the rest of the Presidency Europeans manage only 5 out of 109 mills, in Rajputana, Berar, C.P., Hyderabad, Central India and Bengal 3 out of 44, in the Punjab none out of 8, in the U. P. and Madras 7 and 8 out of 23 and 18 respectively. It is an insult to Indian talent and enterprise that not one of these mills could send an Indian to represent India abroad. When an Indian can worthily represent India as an Ambassador to South Africa and a number of Indians have been found available to represent India at several International Conferences, is it possible that an Indian cannot be found for an Indian Trade Mission? We refuse to believe that, if the Mill-owners make it point of principle and honour, as indeed they must, it would be difficult for them to select an Indian to represent them. We think it is not yet too late for the Association to reconsider its decision, to safeguard its own and the country's interests and to vindicate the principle of Indianisation.

CONVENTION OF INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES.

We heartily welcome the idea of a Conference of all Indian Insurance Companies to be held in this City early next year. We have ourselves been very keenly watching the activities of the Indian Insurance Delegation as a result of which almost all the Associations representing Indian trade and commerce have been taking a great deal of interest in the institution of insurance as a whole. But the Delegation consists of only seven companies who have not much to do with life insurance. There are today nearly 50 life insurance companies registered in various parts of the country. Many of them have attained more than ordinary success and some of them are already in the front rank and can claim to have become sound national institutions. At a time, therefore, like the present, when the public is beginning to take interest in insurance, it behoves representatives of all insurance companies to come together on a common platform to discuss several matters connected with the development of insurance and in particular to see that all business in the country is absorbed by Indian companies.

The idea of a convention is not a new one. We understand that in several progressive countries conventions of insurance companies are a regular feature every year. These conventions are not limited to those who are engaged in insurance business but distinguished citizens who have attained success in various walks of life are invited and are requested to take prominent part in the proceedings. We understand that the idea of the conveners of the Insurance Convention in Bombay also is to follow the procedure of other countries. Such a convention is bound to do a great deal of good not only to individual insurance companies themselves but also to the institution of insurance as a whole. In India where insurance is a new business, it is very necessary that the public should be kept informed of what is happening in various parts of the world in the insurance line when compared to where India is to-day. Insurance is a big social institution which has done much to alleviate misery and want in several parts of the world and there is no reason why India also should not take advantage of the benefits it confers. As a matter of fact, educated people are more and more beginning to realise the great advantages underlying Life Insurance and more people are taking to life insurance to-day than was the case even five years ago. Taking, therefore, everything into consideration, we have no doubt the Convention has come quite in good time. We wish the conveners every success and the Convention itself has our wholehearted support.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS.

COASTAL TRADE NEGLECTED EVEN AT MAJOR PORTS.

(BY DAVID S. ERULKAR).

Now let us examine how far even the five major ports assist in the development of the coastal trade. We shall first consider Port Dues on vessels. The system generally prevailing at these ports on the Indian Coast is to charge a flat rate of port dues on all vessels entering the port. The Indian Ports Act of 1908 provides for the levy of port dues under Section 33 in respect of ports mentioned in first schedule of the Act, at the discretion of the local Government, but not exceeding the amount specified against the ports, as also on the description of vessels—foreign or coasting, sailing ships or steamers—as stated in the schedule, and not after the time specified for the port in the same schedule. The only concession extended to coasting vessels at the major ports, however, under this Act, is that in the case of Calcutta and Chittagong, coasting vessels pay the port dues once in sixty days whereas foreign vessels pay on each entry. At Madras, the rate of port dues is not to exceed four annas a ton in the case of foreign vessels and not to exceed three annas in the case of coasting vessels. At Bombay, Karachi and Rangoon, under the Indian Ports Act, no distinction, whatever, is made in either the rate or the frequency of levying port dues from foreign vessels and coasting vessels. Even the trifling concession for the payment by coasting vessels of port dues once in 60 days at the ports of Calcutta and Chittagong can barely be availed of, owing to the fact that the bulk of the coastal traffic moves round the coast, from the East to the West Coast and vice versa involving considerable time, aggravated further by the long delays at the major and minor ports owing to the absence of adequate facilities at the former and of facilities of any kind at the latter. In consequence, even this concession with regard to one payment in 60 days cannot in most cases be availed of.

THE BRITISH PRACTICE.

It is a principle recognised by all port authorities in Great Britain that coastal trade cannot bear the same level of charges as the foreign traffic. At the British ports, most of the port charges are, as a rule, arranged and levied according to certain broad classification based either on the nature of the traffic in relation to the trade and industries catered for by the port or upon ports from which vessels are

drive or to which they may be departing. Thus, at the Port of London, Dock Tonnage Dues are classified as under:—
First Class:—Includes vessels laden from or loading for ports or places outside Europe and Mediterranean and Black Sea and vessels with transhipment goods from these places.

Second Class:—Includes vessels laden from or loading for all ports in Europe (other than coastwise) including Mediterranean and Baltic ports.

Third Class:—Includes only vessels laden from or loading to ports in U. K. and Ireland.

Fourth Class:—Includes vessels in ballast entering to lay up or for repairs or fit the machinery.

Coasting vessels under the third class, pay about the same rate as vessels in ballast and others included under the fourth class, which is only about the one-third of the rate payable by vessels under the first class.

Besides this, there are similar concessional rates allowed to coastwise vessels in the case of other charges. Any vessel bringing corn coastwise, the principal part of whose cargo consists of corn, is exempted from all payment of the river tonnage dues on the Thames. The idea underlying the above classification apparently is that vessels on the foreign trade can bear higher rate of port charges, than vessels on the home or domestic trade. At almost all the British ports, vessels trading coastwise, pay much less by way of port dues and charges than do the vessels trading abroad.

INADEQUATE FACILITIES.

But even at the major ports on the Indian coast, whereas on the one hand, the coastal trade is made to bear the same level of charges as the foreign trade, it does not receive in return any facilities catering to its peculiar requirements as does the foreign trade. No attempt is made to study its needs and requirements, much less to provide suitable facilities for its development. Thus, the coastal traffic has to shift for itself the best it can and find conditions least unsuitable to it. At Calcutta, for instance, as far back as 1900-1901, the Port Commissioners expressed their concern about the difficulties of the coastal traffic in their Administration

(Continued On Page 8).

"INDIANS OF S. W. AMERICA."

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

(It is almost unnecessary to say that the title "Indian" or "Indio" applied to American populations by the Spaniards, arose through the belief that the Spaniards had discovered, not America, but a part of the Indian sub-continent.)

The various ruins in the American Southwest prove the existence of a people, some say of two peoples, who lived in the now deserted cliffs and the very little-frequented valleys. The cliff ruins and the ruined pueblos in the valleys were well adapted to the character of the situation and made the most of the building materials at hand. While not claiming for these pre-historic "Indians" immense antiquity, they were apparently not recent immigrants into what is called the "South-West" of the United States.

SIXTEENTH CENTURY.

Then followed, often in the same regions, a more recent history. The modern pueblos* had developed a considerable civilisation when the invading Spaniards arrived in 1540 with firearms, metals, horses, cattle and sheep. The native civilisation had risen to the level of communal defence and communal provision against famine. Large stores were built and afforded a protection against moisture, brutes and imprevient human beings. In many places these people utilised irrigation, without which they could not have inhabited the region in such considerable numbers.

PRE-HISTORIC PROGRESS.

The earlier people, the people of the pre-historic pueblos, certainly practised agriculture; for maize and beans are found in their ruins. In the American Museum of Natural History, says Mr. P. E. Goddard, associate curator of anthropology, are exhibited specimens of maize in the ear, a basket of shelled maize and a bag of corn-flour. Squash and gourds

*A Spanish title meaning peoples or populations, but applied specifically to the villages, largely of buildings of communal or co-operative character. The chief characteristic is that one roof is made to cover and one set of outer walls to defend many families.

were raised. While their tillage was doubtless very elementary, owing to the rudeness of their tools, evidences are found along the middle and lower Salt river and Gila river that some large scale irrigation was carried on. Near Jempe, Arizona, a large canal to carry water to an ancient "city" (of 36 communal buildings) was discovered; which, with several side canals for distribution, was estimated to have irrigated 200,000 acres, half the available land of the valley. Naturally, hunting was a prime source of supplies; and there were not many manufactured articles.

PROOFS OF THE PROGRESS.

When we revert to the pueblos existing in the sixteenth century, when the successors of Cortes were extending the Spanish rule to the Mexican valley and thus invading the Rio Grande region, we find a distinct reliance on agriculture. Unlike inhabitants of the Plateau area (to the north) the rather more highly developed sedentary inhabitants of the South-West placed their first reliance on the produce of their fields. These were at first maize, beans and squash; wheat and other small cereals, with vegetables, have been added at a later stage of development. Wild vegetables found in the neighbourhood were gathered, preserved and held in store. Hunted meat was made use of to balance the diet. The fields of Rio Grande peoples were along the river bottoms, and along smaller streams near their villages. At least some of the pueblos were practising irrigation when the Spaniards came on the scene. They did not need irrigation to anything like the degree that it was necessitated by the difficulties of the pre-historic settlements of the lower Salt river for example. The fields of the Acoma, according to Espejo who visited them in 1583, were two leagues distant, and were watered from the river with ease.

THE REMAINING DESCENDANTS.

To-day, descendants exist of the peoples found by the Spaniards. Though they are far from extinct, or even disappearing, and though their habits and social life are ingenious and clever, it cannot be said that Spanish civilisation raised

(continued on page 8)

Notes of the Day.

Welcome To Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P.

We offer a hearty welcome to Mr. Mardy Jones, Labour M. P., who has come to India, as he himself says in the statement he has given to "the Chronicle", "to get a first-hand impression of the social and political conditions as far as is possible in three months of my stay in the country." Mr. Mardy Jones, himself a working man, is one of the truest representatives of the British Labour Party and the statement he has made, the interview he has given to our representative and the speeches he made yesterday all breathe the genuine sympathy with the national aspirations of India, and a keen desire to help her to realise them. Mr. Jones tells us that the vital change in British politics is the rise and progress of the Labour Party to replace the Liberal Party as the only possible alternative to a Tory Party, that the Labour Party will naturally support the democratisation of India but, in doing this, will require irrefutable proof that both the political and industrial leaders of India are sincerely and indefatigably working not only for the political liberty of the wealthy classes of merchants, traders and landlords, but also for the economic emancipation of the industrial workers and for the betterment of the great mass of peasants in the land. We need hardly assure Mr. Mardy Jones that the self-government India demands is a government based on the widest possible franchise so as to give the workers and the peasants an effective voice in the management of her affairs and that hitherto the workers and the peasants have not been given their due, it is not due to lack of advocacy by the Nationalist leaders but to the opposition of the Government.

What The Congress Stands For.

The Indian National Congress stands for the complete freedom of India in which every section of the people will have its right and interests fully safeguarded. Mr. Mardy Jones' uncertainty about the attitude of the political leaders of India is based on the lack of sufficient knowledge of the aims of the Indian Nationalist movement. Mr. Jones speaks like a true Labourite when he appeals to Indians to unite and present a really Nationalist claim in order to prevent the opponents of self-government from seizing on internal divisions and defeating the dearest aspirations of an awakening India and when he says that it is not for British member of Parliament to suggest what particular scheme of reform should be put forward. But his statement that "the advocates of Home Rule must never lose sight of the fact that whatever scheme is put forward must be one which is acceptable to Parliament of Great Britain" is hardly compatible with the declared policy of British Labour which professes to stand for the principle of self-determination, for the freedom of all subject nations of the Empire to control their own affairs. India has protested and will continue to protest against the arrogant claim of British people or their Parliament to be the sole judges of the time and measure of her advance towards self-government. She is willing to guarantee the protection of all legitimate vested interests of Britain. British Labour, if it is true to itself and to its declared aims, must insist on the British Government securing a fair and just adjustment of India's demand for freedom in consultation with her accredited representatives and on a basis of mutual trust and equality.

In Its Own Interest.

We are glad to learn from Mr. Jones that the British Labour Party will strongly object to any attempt of depriving India of full and direct representation on the Statutory Commission. In fact, in its own interest British Labour must vigorously support India's demand to have an equal and effective consultation with regard to the constitutional reform. For, Mr. Jones and his fellow-Labourites cannot ignore the fact that British Labour itself will not come to its own so long as the capitalist and ruling classes in England have their hold on India. The domination of India and through that domination the control of her vast economic resources are a double wrong done not only to her own people but also to the mass of the British people, who, despite their franchise, are still governed by Big Business and their hangers-on and parasites.

An Ideal and an Example.

Mr. Mirza Ismail, the Dewan of Mysore, has given some wholesome advice to Muslim young men in a message to the "Young Muslim". "The country," he says, "is tired of men with narrow vision who can only think of their own religion or their own community. Just as no man becomes really great by selfish effort so no community becomes great or maintains greatness by separatism or a sense of superiority." He, therefore, exhorts Muslim youth to place their country first in their thoughts so that they may thereby best serve the interests of their community itself. Mr. Mirza himself is a worthy example of the ideal he preaches. As a popular Dewan of a progressive State he has to address the public on numerous occasions but on no occasion, not even by an accident, has he betrayed the least communal bias. And that is partly the secret of his great popularity and his recognised statesmanship. Muslim young men, as indeed all young men, will by emulating such an example serve both their community and the nation.

WHEN LABOUR RULES BRITAIN

INDIA TO GET SWARAJYA?

"NO POWER ON EARTH CAN PREVENTIT."

MR. M. JONES ON PROSPECTS OF GENERAL ELECTION

Representatives of Trade Unions in Bombay assembled in strong numbers at the servants' of India Society Hall, on Sunday evening to accord a hearty welcome to Mr. T. Mardy Jones, a Labour Member of the British Parliament who arrived in Bombay on Saturday. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Provincial Committee of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and was presided over by Mr. N. M. Joshi. Prominent among those present were Dr. Deshmukh, Messrs. L. R. Tairsee, S. A. Brelvi, B. F. Bharucha, Asavle and others. MR. JONES INTRODUCED.

In introducing the guest of the evening, Mr. Joshi said that Mr. Mardy Jones started life as a worker and by his activities in the cause of Trade Union and labour movements had risen to the position of a Member of Parliament. (Applause). He had come to India to acquire first-hand knowledge of the labour conditions prevailing in India, and will attend the next session of the All-India Trade Union Congress to be held at Calcutta as also the Indian National Congress at Madras. Mr. Joshi then accorded a hearty welcome to Mr. Jones on behalf of all the Trade Unions in Bombay, and said that it was beneficial to the cause of the Indian labour movement that members of Parliament should visit India and carry with them the true impression that Indian labour conditions would necessarily create on their minds. Mr. Joshi said that the cause of labour was an international one, and therefore, it was necessary that labour leaders of different countries should come into contact and closer co-operation, and it was with the united efforts of all nations that the cause of labour as a whole as also the cause of Indian labour could be furthered. Continuing Mr. Joshi said that for the ultimate liberation of the Indian people the attainment of political, as well as economic, freedom was essential. He said that the Labour Party was the only party in England (although it had disappointed India badly once when it came into power) that could at all have some sympathy with the political and economic aspirations of India. Mr. Joshi concluded that Mr. Jones's stay in India would prove very useful both to the Indian labour movement as also the world labour organisation.

ANXIOUS TO STUDY LABOUR CONDITION.

What will the Labour Party do for India if it comes into power in the next general elections? How does the Tory Government work in England? What should be India's attitude in regard to the appointment of the Royal Statutory Commission. Mr. Mardy Jones in his lucid speech gave his opinion on all these burning questions.

WORK OUT YOUR OWN FREEDOM.

MR. MARDY JONES' APPEAL TO INDIANS

Mr. Mardy Jones was the recipient of a magnificent welcome in the Marwadi Vidyalyaya soon after the function at the Servants of India Society had ended. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity, and all the available room in the hall, and window sills were occupied by the eager audience.

On arrival Mr. Mardy Jones was received with hearty cheers. Dr. G. V. Deshmukh who presided in a brief speech introduced the distinguished visitor as a Labour M. P. endowed with wide sympathy and human outlook, and who did not believe in caste, creed or colour.

Mr. Jones could not stand the spell of excessive heat through which Bombay has been passing for the last few days and to make himself comfortable and at home before the beginning of his speech divested himself of the burden of the warm coat he had put on, amidst deafening cheers of the audience. He looked to be in fighting mood, but delivered his speech like an experienced orator with coolness of mind throwing his hearers into convulsions of repeated laughter by his humorous sallies and quoting of anecdotes marked by an elaborately calculated modulation of voice. He spoke at the outset that he came to India to study the Indian situation first-hand for himself. He was told on board the ship by some Government servants that even a life-long stay in India was not sufficient to understand the country aright, but he thought that it was better to visit India with a proper understanding even for a

brief space of time than not to visit it at all.

PROGRESSIVE RISE OF LABOUR PARTY.

He then referred to the new orientation that had come about in the British politics for the last few years, and said that the ideal of the British Parliament was that there were always two parties. Other civilised countries in the world had framed their constitution on that ideal, and therefore the British Parliament was called the "Mother of Parliaments." The two parties were (1) the national political party that formed the Government of the day and (2) the party which fought at the polls but having not succeeded formed an opposition.

In 1900 when Mr. Keir Hardie visited India the voice of Labour in Parliament was negligible, as there were only four members representing labour in the House of Commons. Mr. Keir Hardie was ridiculed by his critics, and even by friends, but he refused to be a Liberal Whip and preferred to remain independent. The general election of 1903 returned 30 Labour M. P.s. In 1910 that number was increased to 42 and subsequently it rose to 76. During the war Mr. Asquith's Government was thrown off and it was taken up by the Liberal Government of Mr. Lloyd George, who promised three things to the country, viz., (1) the Kaiser will be hanged (2) make Germany pay for the war, and (3) make Britain fit for the heroes. The Kaiser, said, Mr. Jones, was not hanged but he has suffered

"CHARGE OF FORGERY"

SEQUEL TO CHANNEL SWIM HOAX.

DR. LOGAN SUMMONED TO MANSION HOUSE.

LONDON, Oct. 30. The "Channel Swimmer" Doctor Logan and her trainer have been summoned to appear at the Mansion House on 7th November on a charge of perjury in connection with an affidavit sworn at the offices of "News of the World."—Reuter's Special.

GRUESOME FISHING TRAGEDY

13 PERSONS DROWNED IN BAY

LONDON, Oct. 30. A fishing disaster occurred in Cleggan Bay in the County of Galway when a fierce squall struck a number of boats swamping all except one which cut nets adrift and made for safety. Storm raged for hours. It is known that thirteen persons have been drowned and it is feared that many more lives have been lost.—Reuter.

INDIAN DEFENCE LEAGUE.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO BE STARTED IN ENGLAND

London, Oct. 13. (By Mail.) In view of frequent misrepresentations in this country of Indian culture and Indian view point, it is felt necessary to start an organisation in England of Indians and friends of India, called the Indian Defence League.

The immediate objects will be:—
1. To take steps to prevent, if possible, and to correct wherever necessary, any misrepresentations about India in this country.

2. To conduct an educative propaganda mainly on cultural lines in order to make Indian aspirations and sentiments familiar to the West.

3. To remain unconnected, although co-operating with any party or sectarian movement either in India or Great Britain.

The membership is open to all Indians and non-Indians sympathisers over 21 years of age, and the fee will be five shillings per annum.

Dr. Annie Besant, Mr. Henry S. L. Polak, Dr. Parthiv, Mr. Basil Howell and many others have already joined. The League whose Secretary is Mr. Vishnu Karandikar to whom all correspondence should be addressed c/o "The Indian," 143/4, Fleet Street, London E.C. 4.—Free Press.

BROACH MUNICIPAL PRESIDENT

BROACH, Oct. 29.

The voting for the Presidency of the Municipality resulted in Mr. Motilal Sakherlal Thakore obtaining 21 votes and his rival candidate Mr. Dinkarrao 15 votes. For the vice-presidency Sardar Peersaheb secured 20 votes against 14 secured by his opponent, Mr. Gulam Hussein Munshi.—A. P.

ed another penalty, said the lecturer humorously viz. he had married again (laughter.)

He then narrated a pleasant anecdote of a village school where the teacher asked the students if King George came there what they would do and they replied they would sing "God save the King." The teacher then asked, if Lloyd George came what they would do, and the whole class was dumb and silent, when a young boy got up and said "please, Sir, we will sing dead march." (laughter.)

LIBERAL PARTY DEAD.

Mr. Jones said the Liberal Party was dead, and the dead march will be played at the next election and Mr. Lloyd George had told a political lie to the country, for in war neither the Conservatives nor the vanquished paid, but the millions of poor working classes and the widows and the orphans of the dead paid for it. He then spoke how shamefully the miners who hoped to win the war were treated by Government by supporting the coal-owners by increasing the hour of work, but he assured the audience that the capitalists would have to pay for it at the next elections. The Labour Party's ideal was socialism and co-operation, which he hoped would only bring peace and prosperity to the country and the world. There was no room for the third party. The Labour Party was the only party competent to take the place of the present Tory Government. Finally he assured the audience that in spite of the war and civil war, Russia was forming "into a great democratic nation and the bogey of Bolshevism as painted by the capitalists was baseless."

He then concluded by a touch of appeal to India to be united and said: "Work out your own freedom and win a place as a nation among the nations of the world."

Mr. B. F. Bharucha then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman and Mr. Mardy Jones which were heartily responded to.

HIS "LOVE FOR INDIA"

A TRIBUTE TO LORD LYTTON.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMY'S HOMILY AT MADRAS.

MADRAS, Oct. 29.

At an afternoon party given in his honour, Sir Mahomed Habibullah recalled the Indo-African Agreement and remarked that that happy and the honourable result was not due to any one person but to the team work of the Indian Deputation as a whole.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, another guest of honour, referred to the work of the Indian Delegation to the League of Nations and paid a tribute to its leader Lord Lytton, whom he described as having an admirable love for India and absorbing devotion to its future. He emphasised the value of the spirit of "give and take" and said he was as fortunate as Sir Mahomed in having as his colleagues on the Delegation men who displayed sagacious statesmanship and who were honourable and worthy.—A. P.

DISASTROUS GALE IN ENGLAND.

HEAVY CASUALTIES

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Reports from the Midlands and from the North show that the gale was even more fierce there than in the South. The tidal wave swept up the river Lune in Lancashire and flooded Laneside. A hospital in which there were nineteen patients was cut off and three patients were drowned. Corpses being recovered by a fireman in a boat. Nurses carried the other patients upstairs to safety, through two feet of water. Several fatalities occurred elsewhere and there were also many extensive escapes.

DAMAGE TO SHIPPING.

Serious damage to shipping occurred all round Britain. Shipping was held up on Merseyside where the gale reached a velocity of ninety-two miles per hour. Liverpool felt the full force of the gale. Two persons were killed there. The main aerial of the British Broadcasting Company was blown down in Liverpool in the middle of the transmission. Two houses collapsed in Manchester. Many persons are temporarily unemployed at Leigh owing to the damage to factories.

Damage estimated at thousands of pounds has been caused by plate-glass windows, chimneys, stacks and roofs in Blackpool. Five families have been rendered homeless at the bottom of the Ebbw Vale as a consequence of the halitations having been blown down. Telephone communications between the most important provincial centres are affected owing to the blowing down of two hundred trunk lines. The break in the communication between London and Telford, in Lincolnshire, has resulted in the stoppage of beam wireless service to India and Australia. A football match between New Brighton and Barrow was postponed owing to the wrecking of the Stand.—Reuter.

A Rangoon message says:—

Entertainments at the Royal Lakes and Dalhousie Park to be held in honour of His Excellency the Governor prior to his departure from Burma in December will commence on 3rd November and will continue till the 8th. Great preparations are on foot for this purpose.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

Mr. Horniman moved a vote of thanks to the President, who, he hoped, would soon be restored to health. Although he was in profound disagreement with the President and with the policy pursued in this Committee, he expressed appreciation of the intense earnestness, enthusiasm and devotion of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar in pursuing the cause he thought right.—Free Press.

HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY

MR. JAIRAMDAS' STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram in a statement to the Press says the prospects of an early satisfactory settlement of the Hindu-Muslim question had not been improved by the manner in which the Calcutta Unity Conference and the All-India Congress Committee had been rushing their decisions on some of the vital issues which were responsible for the present communal tension in the country.—Free Press.

"THERE IS NO PARTY IN THE CONGRESS."

PRESIDENT IYENGAR'S ASSURANCE

CALCUTTA, Oct. 29.

The All-India Congress Committee re-assembled this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar. The attendance was thin. At the outset the President drew the attention of the House to a statement published in a paper that there had been a defeat of Mr. Horniman. The President assured the House that there was no defeat of any party, but if there had been any defeat it was a defeat of his humble self. He further stated that he did not belong to any party and that there was no party or group in the Congress.—A. P.

CHALLENGE TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS

UNITY RESOLUTIONS EXPLAINED

A MANDATE FROM NATION

ACHIEVEMENTS OF A. I. C. C.

CALCUTTA, October 29.

The achievements of the All-India Congress Committee regarding the resolution on music before mosques and slaughter of cows and conversion adopted on Saturday at the All-India Congress Committee meeting were explained by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, Mr. Mahomed Ali and other leaders at a mass meeting at Shradhananda Park this evening.

In explaining the resolutions Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, president, said the Hindu-Muslim question was the most outstanding one of the day. The crisis had been precipitated by the murder of Swami Shradhananda and other serious riots. It was settled at Gauhati that the All-India Congress Committee should devise means for a settlement of the question, and leading members of the Congress as well as the president himself had since been taking as much pain as possible to solve the problem. The first was easily done at the Bombay meeting of the All-India Congress Committee in which the communities viz. the "question of the issue of political rights of both communal electorates had been settled. The view adopted at the meeting has been supported by Messrs. Jinnah, Mahomed Ali, Abdul Kalam Azad, Hakim Ajmal Khan and other prominent leaders. Even the Moslem League had adopted a similar resolution. Great hearts of the Moslem community had changed and he hoped that the Moslems would adhere to that view for their own good. The majority of Hindu minds was also of the same view, but at the same time he was aware that some prominent Hindu leaders were in favour of communal electorate. But he hoped that in course of time they would also change their view.

EXPLAINING THE SETTLEMENT.

The president added they had come to a common decision in the matter of communal differences, and he would be glad to explain it before the assembly. There were still many leaders of the Hindu community who would not like the decision. Still he would particularly appeal to the Bengal to abide by the decision of the Unity Conference held in the province which was not a continuation of the Unity Conference held at Simla where leaders of the two communities could not unfortunately come to an agreement. Without the slightest disrespect to any communal organisation the president felt that none of them had been preserving the rights of their respective community. On the contrary they had been destroying their own rights in their attempt to destroy

the rights of their opponent, and the Government were rather unable to put a stop to this strife. They had practically abdicated their function in the matter. It was easy for them to enforce peace and order on the Bengal Detenus, but they were unable and incompetent to cope with communal matters. They had tried to bring about reconciliation of divergent communal feeling and the risk of personal misunderstanding was surely there. He knew that there would be a good deal of attacks on the Congress about their proposal, but he would assure them all that there was not the slightest desire of the proposals being rushed through for any purposes.

The proposal adopted by the All-India Congress Committee would be placed before the Subjects Committee of Madras Congress and finally before the Congress itself for final decision.

POWER OF INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

Therefore there was no intention of the proposals being rushed through the extreme communalists failed to come to an agreement previous to the Conference, which fact warranted the formation of an intermediary section to bring about unity. "Is not there then any of the reconciliation of extreme religionism? and pray who are the competent body except the Indian National Congress to settle the matter?"

The non-cooperation movement was so great because it was based on the unity of the Hindus and Muslims. Time has come for them to establish that unity which they had lost in the intervening period. To-day he saw that the Hindus and Muslims were eager to come together and join hands on a common basis and he was quite hopeful about the solution of the kooky problem.

Explaining the terms of the resolution the president said that they were based on the spirit of tolerance and allowance and not of restrictions which had hitherto signally failed. Self-reliance was the way of salvation of the country, and where was self-reliance if they looked at the findings of the Magistrates about playing of music before mosques or orders of executive power?

ADOPT CONSTITUTION OF FEELING.

According to the terms of the decision Hindus should be allowed to play music at all times and before any mosque and it was very good of the Moslem leaders that they had rather surrendered their rights in the matter even though they

(continued on page 8)

SERVICES OF INDIANS ABROAD APPRECIATED.

"SAK'S" PASSPORT CANCELLATION CONDEMNED

CALCUTTA, Oct. 30.

The All-India Congress Committee re-assembled this morning.

On the motion of Swami Kumarnanda, the Committee passed a resolution appreciating the services of Mr. Sailendranath Ghose, Mr. Sudindra Bose, and others in their fight to restore the citizenship rights of Indians in America, and conveyed the gratitude of the Committee to Senator Copeland for bringing up the Hindu Citizenship Bill in the American Senate for the restoration of the same.

Mr. Nimbkar's resolution condemning the action of the Government cancelling the validity of the passport granted to Mr. Shapurjee Saklatvala, M.P., for India was also carried.

SYMPATHY WITH NABHA.

Mr. B. G. Horniman next moved: "That the All-India Congress Committee reaffirms the resolution passed at the Delhi special session of the Congress in 1923 strongly condemning the action of the Government of India in bringing about enforced abdication of the Maharajah of Nabha as being unjust and unconstitutional, and in reaffirming the heartfelt sympathy of the nation with the Maharajah in the grave wrong that has befallen him, demands that justice be done to the Nabha cause by the restoration of the Maharajah of Nabha to the gadi and in all other respects."

Mr. Rajkumar Chakravarty seconded the

resolution it was put to vote and declared carried.

GAUHATI CONGRESS RESOLUTION NO. 5.

When Mr. Biswanath moved his resolution asking for an explanation of Resolution No. 5 of the Gauhati Congress regarding the acceptance of Ministry and allied matters.

Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar rose to a point of order. He said this resolution was put of order in view of Mr. Sen Gupta's motion withdrawing the requisition being carried the other day.

Mr. Prakasam characterised the point of order as wonderful. How on earth this resolution could be shut out, he wanted to know. He proposed to move a resolution on the subject for the guidance of members in councils.

Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad, who presided in the absence of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar who was indisposed, upheld the point of order.

SESSION CLOSED.

At this stage Mr. Satyendra Chandra Mitra moved for an adjournment of the matter 'sine die.' On behalf of the President, Mr. Rangaswamy Iyengar put the adjournment motion to vote, and it was carried.

This brought the session to a close. (Continued in column 4).

"A SCANDALOUS ANOMALY" CONCESSION TO BARRISTERS SMALL GAINS FOR HEAVY DRAIN.

L.R. PARANJPYE'S ADVICE TO INDIAN STUDENTS

LONDON, Oct. 13. (By Mail). The inaugural meeting of the new session was convened in the big Assembly Hall at the Indian Student's Union at Gower Street. Mr. Edwin Bevan took the chair and Dr. Paranjpye, member of India Council was the honoured guest of his countrymen.

Long before the scheduled time the hall was packed with Indian Students, young and old, who had left home to earn higher distinctions in their respective academic and professional careers. There was also a fair gathering of Englishmen and women who had warmly responded to the cordial invitation of the management. There were also a good sprinkling of ladies from India who with their flowing saris lent a picturesque setting to the gathering. It is a sign of the times that the women of the orient are coming out of their one time seclusion and facing the world in all its reality even as their sisters of the west do. The meeting opened with a short prayer by one of the members of the institution after which Mr. Waji Mahmood of London University addressed the new arrivals from India. On behalf of the students body residing in Britain, he tendered a cordial welcome to the "freshers." He pleaded for healthy co-operation in making the Union a success by taking an active part in its various activities.

Dr. Paranjpye was then called upon to address the students, whom, he said, he always loved. Among them he always felt at home.

ANNUAL LOSS TO INDIA.
There were, said Dr. Paranjpye, about 1,500 Indian students annually resident in this country spending an average of half a million pounds per year. He wanted to know if India was reaping the full fruits of such a tremendous drain. These young men had been sent out from home very often at great sacrifice by their parents and other responsible guardians, and any grievous failure in the realisation of expectations was a great disappointment not only to a family but it was serious economic loss to the country. A part of the money that was expended in this country could be utilised in providing educational institutions of equal rank and merit in the homeland. He recalled Lord Lytton's scathing comments on Indians having to read at the English bar to practice law in their country. Here was a notorious instance then of money and energy spent for education, but the return was a meagre one. He referred to the preferential treatment accorded to men called to the English Bar in the Courts of Bombay and stigmatised the practice as a scandalous anomaly.

It would be wise if the young men who flocked to this country would first make ample use of educational and other facilities in the line offered at home. An individual who had attained a good standard of proficiency in his course of study at home could in a shorter time profit by the up-to-date teaching in this country. That really then should be the aim of every student from India, to benefit to the maximum at minimum expenditure of life and money in this land. The real sphere of his work and achievements lies in his own mother country, and the stay in a foreign land was justified only by the necessity and prudence of better equipment at a superior store house. It would be a very great mistake if the student in his devotion to studies remained a glorified bookworm and lost the essential value of life and society of a foreign land. England is a country of a great people and it was only wisdom

and prudence to try to understand the life and learn the secrets of a great nation.

NOT PLAYING THE GAME.
Dr. Paranjpye warned the youngmen to be careful in the way they studied society and their manners. It was often the custom to take part for the whole and disparage and criticise people of their countries. Katherine Mayo, who went on, had dragged the fair name of India through the mire and heaped upon Indians abuse and slander which they did not deserve. She did not play the game. She had been untruthful to the people of India, to the people of her own country and to herself. With out a fair or correct perspective, Katherine Mayo had picked up the weak points she discovered and held them up before the whole world as a real picture of India. She has been ungenerous. What "evils" she has tried to show along to India, Indians have been trying to eradicate. The social reformers in the country, he said, have not been idle. But Katherine Mayo showed lack of even elementary perception or discernment. He did not wish young Indians sojourning in England to emulate Katherine Mayo and estimate people on the value of negatives.

"LEAVE TO APPRECIATE GOOD."
They should train their minds to view without prejudice the life and customs and ideas that are strange to them. Appreciate a nation for the positive qualities that have made them great, but learn also the weak and faulty strains in the harmony to avoid in one's attempts to mould the future. There are great lessons to be learned in contact with other nations. India could learn some invaluable lessons from England. Young Indians during their stay here should profit to the full measure by these wholesome lessons. They are the responsible men of the future who in time will be guiding the destinies of their Motherland and the insight and knowledge they acquire now will fit them well for the great part they will be called upon to take.

Lastly Dr. Paranjpye, in almost an apologetic note, exhorted the young men to make good an omission that he had occasion to hear of more than once. Indian students in the various Universities, he has been complained did not take an active part in the games and social functions shirking the responsibility of upholding the prestige of these institutions in friendly rivalries. Perhaps the clammy hold of that vulgar octopus, the colour prejudice got hold of him. May be there was some truth in this, but the best and only way to break down the barrier was to ignore its existence. "What is not, cannot exist," was a good axiom. Indian students turned out some very fine athletes in the colleges in their own land and he was sure that amongst the visiting scholars from India there would be many who could give a good account of themselves if they chose to.

Dr. Paranjpye concluded: "Cultivate healthy friendships with Englishmen and women and interpret India to them in its true and uncoloured worth. Every Indian who treats the English soil carries the good name and prestige of his Mother Country and by word and deed it is his bounden duty to uphold that good name. Live in England and know India better. Love a great people and make them love you. Strength and greatness come out of love and unity. Hatred and ill-will breed the seeds of decay." Amidst a thunderous ovation the Dr. Paranjpye resumed his seat.—Free Press.

INDIAN TRANSPORT PROBLEMS

(Continued from page 6.)

Report for that year in the following words when making out a case for the provision of adequate facilities to meet the growing trade of the port:

"It was at the jetties that the first facilities were provided for the overseas trade of the port, and until the docks were constructed the bulk of that traffic was concentrated at them. Now, exports have been transferred to the docks and the jetties are reserved for imports only, but the accommodation at present available is barely sufficient for the convenient disposal of imports from abroad, and as the figures hereinafter quoted will show many vessels were greatly delayed waiting for berths. Moreover, the large coasting traffic by ocean steamers and the traffic carried in the various lines of steamers and other vessels which navigate the rivers of Bengal and have Calcutta as their terminal port, are without proper facilities and continue as before the formation of the Trust 30 years ago, to load and unload their cargoes into lighters or on makeshift wharves and pontoons along the river banks."

We are nearing on to another 30 years since the above was written, but the coasting traffic is in no way better provided with facilities now than it was before the formation of the Trust sixty years ago.

In the absence of "proper facilities" it has suited the coasting vessels at Calcut-

ta mainly for the following reasons to work in the stream in preference to the docks in spite of the long delays entailed in loading in stream.

1. Working at the docks or jetties was more expensive for steamers, the charges being the same for coasting vessels as for vessels on the foreign trade. In fact, until recently coasting vessels were not allowed to discharge at the jetties, but during the War when the number of foreign vessels visiting the port fell considerably, the jetties were thrown open for the coasting vessels.

2. The bulk of the grain cargo for the coast came by the B. N. Railway which quoted rates inclusive of loading into lighters at Shalimar and did not charge demurrage of seven days in respect of goods awaiting shipment. The latter concession has, however, been altered recently to three days free of demurrage.

3. Whereas rates to Howrah and Kidderpore Docks from E. I. Railway stations are equalised those from the B. N. Railway stations to the Kidderpore Docks, are not so equalised with the result that the rates for Kidderpore Docks are 5 annas per bag in excess of the rates for Shalimar. (To Be Continued.)

"INDIANS" OF S. W. AMERICA

(Continued from page 6.)

these people to any appreciable extent. After the invading explorers and military

men, came the Franciscan missionaries who were intent on breaking down the religion and native practices, entwined with the daily life and social organisation of the people. They were resolved to substitute Christianity. With the backing of an armed civilisation, the work of their missions ostensibly succeeded, with the result that 300 years after the Indians were found with their nationality destroyed, but with no particle of advance in their development. The so-called "fortune of war" (closely resembling loot and robbery) "transferred" this territory to the United States in 1847. Eighty years after, there are some thousands of pure blood natives living in the same localities, in similar dwellings, using the same methods of life and living as when the Spaniards found them in 1540. One good aspect of the situation, as seen by champions of independence and nationality, is that nearly four centuries of contact with and control by Europeans have failed to make the Indian really abandon his religion or his racial traditions.

EXTERNAL PROGRESS NO ADVANCE.

The greatest wonder tale to us of to-day, however, is that of the pre-historic peoples of the San Juan (and Chaco valley), Rio Grande (from the middle to the upper tributaries) and Pecos regions; also right away to the Gila and Little Colorado rivers. In these regions are found, not only some villages which have persisted to this day, but ruins of a time far in the past (i.e., at least older than the Spanish era) that were already deserted when the Spaniards appeared. Others will be found which were only deserted during the Great Indian Rebellion of 1680 to 1692. Let us take the pre-historic pueblos. One example suffices:—Along the Pecos Valley in pre-historic times there were many pueblos along a line forty miles long; the great majority were uninhabited even when the Spaniards came. On the Little Colorado you can find (a) many pre-historic ruins, (b) villages with old Spanish churches, deserted in historic times, and (c) the village still inhabited by Hopi and Zuni Indians. (Zuni, by the way, is said to be an entirely independent and unaffiliated language.)

The buildings of these pre-historic dwellers, who have not been to any extent replaced by another civilisation despite all the growth of transport and science, were adequate and comfortable; these stores were ingenious, workmanlike and effective; they built temporary structures for those tending the crops, and as camping places for the family when fields were far away from the villages. They possessed religious and communal gathering-places. They made not only robes and shawls, leggings, soled moccasins, stockings and a variety of garments, but adornments as well. The tasselled kilt, feathered robes, belts, etc., were supplemented by imported blankets (from the Navajos), most of the men and women had elaborate hair-dressing and hair-cutting fashions at times, some times tied in place by yamp. A winter change of clothing was general. Clay pottery was made with very tasteful designs as ornament, and of graceful lines. Basket-work, unsurpassable in shape and pattern was practised by these ancient folk. Weaving flourished, but it was apparently competed out by the large output of neighbouring tribes.

COMFORT WITHOUT MODERN AIDS.

What is to be said of the disappeared people of the pre-historic pueblos? It is possible that some of these people are represented by a part of those intensely interesting folk, the so-called Nomadic Peoples. Another part of the Nomads we know to have never been associated with the old village life. These Nomads are by no means all, nor even preponderantly, miserable. Their games, their music, their religious poetry, and the abundant time devoted to ceremonies, more than they cannot be perpetually facing the prospect of starvation.

CHALLENGE TO HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

had got such rights sanctioned by Magistrates or Collectors.

It was equally good of the Hindu leaders to have surrendered their rights: about cow-killing. Surely the Hindus did not dream of Hindu Raj hoping that the Mussalman would forego his demand from killing cows, nor did the Mussalman dream of a Muslim Raj enforcing their own demand on the Hindus in their rights of leading procession by mosques. The question must be solved from an absolutely secular point of view. A constitution of non-religious feeling should be adopted for the country, and politics must be looked at from a secular point of view. He appealed, therefore, to Bengal and to the whole of India to remember that public law must be based on the feeling of tolerance and neutrality. He would be the nearest Hindu who would be the most tolerant of other religions because by his spirit of tolerance he would win the rights of his own community. He would appeal to his Muslim friends to realise the economic aspects of cows and kill as few of them as possible. With the greatest regard and respect for Pandit Malaviya, Lala Lajpat Rai and Dr. Moonje with whom he had to disagree the president believed that, when the existing atmosphere subsided, those prominent Hindu leaders would think about their decision and subscribe to it. In conclusion Mr. Sriyasa Iyengar said that from his three days' stay in Bengal he had realised that if Swaraj was to be established anywhere, they had to abide by the decision and travel it into action.

MAHOMED ALI'S SPEECH.

Explaining the resolution in Moulanah Mahomed Ali, who was greeted with cheers. To-day we effected a revolutionary change. To-day we do not restrict the communities. To-day we say to Mussal-

man, you are free to play inside before mosques. There is no longer the old competition of snatching some right or other from either community. There is no competition of force or fraud; but a healthy competition of love, kindness and consideration. I announce to-day that in Calcutta of Deshabandhu Das that Indian National Congress was never more Indian, more National or greater than she is to-day. Following what she did in Bombay she has to-day adopted a resolution which was a challenge to both Hindus and Mahomedans. The challenge to the Hindus is that they are free to play inside before any mosque at any time and no Mussalman is entitled to interfere with them. The Mussalman, if you want to kill cows, which your religion does not enjoin, but only permits, kill as many cows as you like, but if there is a still small voice in your breast, called the Muslim conscience, a sight that your blind eyes may not see but, Allah sees, then defy that voice, defy that conscience and step from the side of Allah.

WHO WILL BE MORE SPARING?

The history of this question is what we are going to see in the future. The challenge to the Mussalman is going to be more sparing or more considerate.

Following, the Moulana said that the Viceroy had invited Mr. Sinhasa Iyengar, Mr. Ansari, President-elect of the All-India Congress and Mahatma Gandhi. But he reminded the audience that on August 20th last His Excellency gave a lecture to Hindus and Mussalman which they thoroughly deserved. But thank God, they were spared the humiliation. The Khilafat Committee having decided to take the initiative for tackling the Hindu-Muslim question two days before that, the Unity Conference then convened. But nothing much was accomplished because of the result of the abdication by the Congress and the Khilafat Committee of their right to see peace and tranquillity established between the two communities. The Viceroy has again invited the leaders, but the president without knowing that, having invited all Congressmen here had once more saved the country of the humiliation.

Of hearing another lecture of His Excellency, the Viceroy. He did not know what His Excellency will tell the leaders, but this much he knew that the leaders would tell His Excellency that the All-India Congress Committee at Calcutta had already come to a decision regarding the solution of the communal differences.

A MANDATE FROM NATION.

This was a mandate from the nation. All Indians might not agree to it, but this was a mandate of the greater heart of India. After this what is required is an Indian National Convention to state what the Indian wants. We do not want the Statutory Commission; we do not want the British Cabinet to decide our fate. Just as you have decided our own destiny in the matter of electorates we have decided to-day our destiny in the matter of music before mosque slaughter of cows and conversion. Let us now hold an Indian National Convention in which all parties and all communities inhabitant of India, those that want to work for Indian Swaraj will sit together, and devise ways and means as to what is to be the future constitution of India. It is in your hands, Hindus and Mussalman, to strengthen the hands of the Congress President and our great captain Mahatma Gandhi. It is for you to see that the programme is successful.

Concluding the Moulana said, "I am a Muslim and I do not believe what the Hindus believe but if to Param Brahma, Mahadeo or Ram or Allah shedding of cow's blood is a sin, I tell you that the All India Congress Committee has earned a great reward from that Allah by saving so many cows, while cows are not free to be killed more were killed."

A CHALLENGE.

To-day when they are free, I challenge the Mussalman of Calcutta to kill cows after this. If they can manage with goats instead, every cow that is saved will be saved to the account of the All-India Congress Committee. In the same way if it is a sin to disturb Mussalman in prayer in the mosques, I say that sin will not be committed now and the reward for this will be the reward of the Congress. From to-day you will see the dawn of a new era in which the cows will be spared and the Muslim prayer will be spared, not because you put restrictions, not because you put Sir Charles Tegart at the head of the procession but because you put Hindu conscience and Muslim conscience at the head.

WHEN ABOUT RULES BRITAIN.

(Continued from Previous Page.)

votes without knowing what they were doing. (Laughter.) The speaker had every reason to believe that at the next general elections the Tories will be swept out of office and the Labour Party would rule.

Mr. Jones next said that he had heard taken by the Labour Party when it came into power in 1923. He said at that time the Labour Government was simply filled and was a minority Government. The Labour Party was governing not because they wanted to, but because they were forced to. If they had not accepted office they would have been jeered by the Tory press as being incapable and unfit to govern the country. They accepted office to prove to the world that the Labour Party could more efficiently govern the country. But Mr. Jones declared: "You take it from me that when the next Labour Government comes into power the first issue it will take up will be the question of granting Self-Government to India, and there will be no

MAHATMA AND COW SLAUGHTER.

DUTY OF INDIAN STATES

MYSORE PROTECTION COM- MITTEE AT WORK

ORTHODOX SHASTRI QUOTES SASTRAS.

BANGALORE, October 30.

The Mysore Cow Protection Committee, constituted to investigate the possibility of preventing cowkilling in the state and suggest remedial measures having finished preliminary enquiries commenced taking oral evidence to-day.

COW ABOVE HUMAN LIFE.

Vidyadithi Veerupaksha Sastri, was represented the orthodox Hindus, was the first witness examined. He recommended the total prohibition of slaughter of all cattle in general, and slaughter of cows in particular. According to the witness cows were in certain respects above human beings and quoted chapter and verse from the Shastras supporting his arguments. Cows supposed to be barren, he said, might begin to breed in later years. As such could not be butchered, he suggested, the establishment of gaudia wherever cow slaughter was largely done and pleaded for enforcing strict legislation to stop the crime.

Mr. Shama Sastri generally supported the previous witness but he was prepared to concede to other religionists the right of sacrificing cows at private precincts for religious purposes.

ADVERSE EFFECT ON HIDE TRADE.

Mr. Modi Abdul Gaffoor, the last witness of the day, stoutly opposed prohibition of slaughter of cows or any legislation being passed in this connection. Barren, maimed and old cows, he said, were a heavy drain on the wealth of the country and stood in the way of progress of milch and useful ones. Prohibition, he pointed out, would adversely affect the hide trade as it would deprive the country of an annual income of 50 lakhs of rupees. The hide of slaughtered cow, he said, cost one rupee more than that of the dead cow.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S REPLY

Examination of the remaining witnesses will continue to-morrow.

The elaborate questionnaire issued by the Committee has been responded to by about 340 persons including Mahatma Gandhi, more than two-thirds of them favouring Mr. Gandhi's views. Mahatma Gandhi in the course of his reply said:

In matters of religion I am against any state interference. The cow question in India is a mixed matter of religion and economy. So far as economy is concerned I have no doubt that it is the concern of every state, whether Hindu or Mussalman, to conserve the cattle supply. But in India, which I consider to be as much as a land of Hindus born in it as of Mussalman, Christians and others born in it, even Hindu States may not prohibit cow slaughter for the purposes considered to be religious by any of its subjects without the consent of the intelligent majority of such subjects so long as such slaughter is conducted in private and without any intention of provoking or giving offence to Hindus. But unfortunately we know that in India cow slaughter is often resorted to to defy and wound the Hindu sentiment. This should be put down by every state that has the slightest regard for its subjects.

Lower on earth to prevent you from getting Home Rule.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

In regard to the Royal Statutory Commission, the speaker was of the opinion that all Indians, no matter to whatever Party they belonged, should co-operate and put in a united demand before it. "If you speak as one nation with a united voice it will serve your purpose a great deal," he concluded.

Mr. S. H. Jhabwala proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker which was carried. After the meeting had partaken of refreshments it dispersed.

"PANTHER SPRING"

AGADIR INCIDENT RECALLED

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Berlin.—An incident described in Germany as a "panther spring" has resulted in the columns of newspaper reminiscences of ex-Kaiser's despatch of the warship "Panther" to demonstrate at Agadir. The "Vorwarts" declares that it is directed against Britain, France and Spain, but the "Vossische" expresses the opinion that Britain will welcome Italy's action and speed up the Franco-British negotiations. Reiter.

But in my opinion the economic side of cow question, if it is properly handled, automatically provides for the delicate religious side. Cow slaughter should be and can be made economically impossible, whereas unfortunately of all places in the world it is the sacred animal of Hindus which has become the cheapest for slaughter. To this end I suggest the following:

SUGGESTIONS.

The state should in the open market buy out every cattle offered for sale by outbidding every other buyer, should run dairies in all the principal towns ensuring cheap supply of milk, should run tanneries where hides, bones etc., of all the dead cattle in its possession should be utilised and should offer to buy again in the open market all the private owned dead cattle, should keep model cattle farms and instruct people in the art of breeding and keeping cattle and should make liberal provision for pasture land and import best experts in the world for imparting knowledge of science of cattle to the people. There should be a separate department created for the purpose and no profit should be made in the department so that people may receive full benefit of every improvement that might be made in the different breeds of cattle and other matters pertaining to them.

The foregoing scheme presupposes the state upkeep of all old, maimed and diseased cattle. This, no doubt, constitutes a heavy burden but it is a burden which all the states, but above all the Hindu States, should gladly bear. My own study of the question leads me to think that the running of scientific dairies and tanneries would enable the state to cover the expenses of upkeep of cattle that have become economically useless. Apart from manure, they yield leather, leather goods, milk and milk products and many other things that can be manufactured from dead cattle and which to-day owing to want of scientific knowledge or false sentiment are practically going to waste or from which the greatest advantage is not received.—A. P.

COMMITTEE CONCLUDES SESSION

BANGALORE, Oct. 29.

After taking the oral evidence of five more witnesses representing different religions the Mysore Cow Protection Committee concluded its sitting to-day. Mr. F. L. Silva the first witness of the day favoured prohibition of cow-slaughter through propaganda. A Mahomedan Moulvi the next witness said that it was no sin if cows were not given in sacrifice. At Mecca he said more of other animals than cows were offered for sacrifice while camels were used for Kurban in Arabia. Hence he opined that sheep could be well substituted for cows thus respecting the feelings of Hindus Nasirdeen Kamrudeen of Bombay agreed with the above witness and favoured prohibition and suggested that propaganda by Moulvis and other religious heads would be more effective. The remaining witnesses also objected to cow slaughter but said that barren cows might be used for ploughs.—A. P.

COMMUNAL RIOT AT GAYA

THREE PERSONS INJURED

PATNA, Oct. 30. News has been received here of the occurrence of a Hindu-Muslim riot at Gaya resulting in injuries to three Mussalman. It appears that a meeting of Hindus was held on Friday evening in the neighbourhood of a mosque to decide on the route of the Chitragupta procession. One version of the origin of the trouble is that while they were returning from the meeting some of them were attacked by Mahomedans. The other version is that a Muslim boy told his co-religionists that he was attacked by a Hindu at which there was great excitement among the Mahomedans.

While the Deputy Superintendent of Police was supervising the patrol of streets he found a Mahomedan lying unconscious near the Jumma Mosque. It is reported that his condition is serious. Another Mahomedan casualty was reported from a more distant place. On the 29th morning an isolated attack upon a Mahomedan was reported, but his injury is not considered serious.

The authorities have the situation well in hand and the Hindu and Muslim leaders of the locality have issued an appeal urging upon all to prevent excitement.—A. P.

Consistently Reliable B.S.A. Bicycles

When buying a new bicycle, the experienced cyclist looks for the famous "Three Piled Rifles" trade mark on the steering head. He knows that if he buys a B.S.A. he will get a high-grade bicycle that will give years of reliable service under all conditions.

Follow the lead of experienced cyclists and buy a B.S.A. Bicycle, built throughout in the B.S.A. factories and guaranteed for fifty years.



Look for this trade mark on the steering head and the Three Piled Rifles on all important parts



Send for the B.S.A. catalogue.

Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Bombay.

B.S.A. Motor Bicycles from 2.49 h.p. to 9.86 h.p. (14 models).



For Loss of Appetite

WHEN sickness has sapped the strength and the appetite seems gone, try a heaping, steaming dish of Quaker Oats.

How good it tastes—and what a fine tonic it is for the stomach too! Rich in nourishing elements, it aids in rapidly building you up and restoring your lost vitality.

Quaker Oats is the ideal daily health food for all—young or old, sick or well.



Send for free copy of our Health Booklet giving valuable information on the care and feeding of infants, also cooking recipes.

Representatives: MULLER & PHIPPS (India), Limited
Calcutta Bombay Madras Delhi Lahore
Karachi Rangoon

Quaker Oats

No human hands have touched Quaker Oats



Gain Beauty while you sleep

The hours you spend in sleep are meant by Nature actually to renew your complexion. Your skin is constantly changing. As the outer layer gets old and weatherbeaten, it should disappear and give place to the fresh, young skin which has been growing underneath. Unfortunately, modern conditions often interrupt this natural process, and that is why so many of our famous beauties use Mercolized Wax every night before they go to bed. A little Mercolized Wax gently rubbed in with the finger tips at bedtime assists Nature by dissolving away all the particles of old, worn out, dried-up skin, which otherwise would clog up the pores and smother the bright, young skin underneath. If you've never tried this Mercolized Wax treatment before, you'll be astonished at the difference even one night can make. It is so simple that you may not feel it can possibly do much, but just try it to-night and see for yourself. Simply ask any chemist for some pure Mercolized Wax and follow the directions he will give you on the jar.

MERCOLIZED WAX

DOES NOT contain Mercury or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

LATE CHIEF OF PHALTAN

GOVERNOR UNVEILS BUST

SIR LESLIE'S ASSURANCE TO PRINCES

DEVELOPMENT OF CO-OPERATION.

PHALTAN, Oct. 28. Speaking at the Durbar held here to-day, His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, said:—

I must thank you, Chief Sahab and Rani Sahab, most heartily for having invited Lady Wilson and myself to your State. It is a real pleasure as well as a relaxation to us to leave our own headquarters for a while and to see something of the real Indian country, above all when that country is so rich in natural beauty and in historical associations as is your State.

Lady Wilson and I have indeed been fortunate in visiting a State which so many Governors, in recent times, have had to leave out of their programme. We are still more fortunate that our visit coincides with a period of such promise as the present when the advent of perennial water into the Nira Right Bank Canal and the prospect of early railway communication give us reason to anticipate a remarkable advance in the prosperity of your people. We of Bombay Presidency all know how a sudden famine can throw back for many years all our proposals for advancement, but in the Presidency as a whole, famine is generally confined to a few well-recognized tracts, whereas your State was, until the advent of canal water, liable to be struck down by famine throughout its length and breadth.

CO-OPERATION IN PHALTAN.

Your State, however, in spite of the economic uncertainty which shortage of rain entails, has, as you have pointed out, attained a remarkable degree of development during your father's long reign and since you yourself ascended the gadi. You have certainly shown a proper appreciation of the needs of your State in devoting so much of your attention to the development of the Co-operative movement. You have selected as your Dewan Rao Bahadur Joglekar, a man pre-eminently qualified by past experience and by recognised ability to further Co-operative advancement. You fully appreciated the fact that, without ready capital, your ryots would be unable to make use of the canal water and would have inevitably become dispossessed of the greater part of their holdings. You, therefore, made arrangements well in advance for the provision of the necessary capital by establishing a Central Co-operative Bank within the borders of your State, and in this enterprise you had, as you so generously admit, the very cordial co-operation of my Government and myself. Your natural desire is that your subjects, to whose interests you are devoted, should reap the full benefit that perennial irrigation will bring them. If, as I devoutly hope, the railway soon traverses your State, your subjects will achieve a further notable advance in prosperity. In making education free, you have done all that lay in your power to enable them to take the fullest advantage of the happy prospects the future has in store for them.

PRINCES AND REFORMS.

You have referred very naturally indeed to the apprehension you feel about the coming Constitutional Reforms. The interest which the Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan take in this subject, is the best augury that they will be able to secure a satisfactory solution of the difficult problems which undoubtedly face us. They may rest perfectly assured that the British Parliament and Government will pay the fullest respect to their engagements and to the rights and dignity which the Indian Princes have enjoyed in the past. If the strong light of publicity is thrown upon the Indian States, as indeed is bound to be the case, I feel that the States of the Deccan have less to fear and more to welcome than the States in any other part of India.

BUST OF LATE CHIEF UNVEILED

Addressing the gathering that had assembled to see him open the bust of the late Shrimant Sahab Madhoji Rao Nimbalakar, Sir Leslie Wilson said:—

We have assembled here to-day for the purpose of providing Phaltan with a visible memorial in the shape of a bust executed by Mr. Kollhatkar of a ruler who presided over its destinies for the space of nearly fifty-seven years. You, Chief Sahab, see in to-day's ceremony first and foremost a tribute to a father and predecessor in whom, as you have eloquently told us, you rightly find much to revere and to emulate. Your subjects also, I am well aware, feel a deep personal attachment to a Chief who ruled over them long and happily, and they will share your feelings and accord you their cordial thanks for endowing their city with this bust. To those of us who did not know Shrimant Sahab Madhoji Rao Nimbalakar and to the generations who come after, this bust will be a

reminder of the long and honourable history of a Maratha kingdom whose rulers have been consistently devoted to the best interests of their people.

A MODEL STATE.

Throughout his reign your father co-operated with the British Government to mention a few instances only; in the spread of education and medical relief, in the regulation of the liquor, the opium and the ganja trades, in the development of roads and railways, and in the abolition of export and import duties. He found his greatest pleasure in the internal development and administration of his State, and left his successor a kingdom which may well be called a model state. I congratulate your State, Chief Sahab, on the possession of this fitting memorial to your father. Realising as I do the filial devotion which has inspired you to present it to your people, I feel greatly honoured by your inviting me to perform a ceremony which has such a strong significance both to you and to them, and I unveil this bust in the assurance that the future glories of your State will in no wise fall short of a past of which you are so rightly and justly proud.

MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the Phaltan Municipality, His Excellency said:—

You have rightly attributed to me a deep interest in local self-governing institutions, as they are one of the most important as well as perhaps the most easily recognizable manifestations of the progress of any people. I have, therefore, noted with much satisfaction the interest which the Rajas and Chiefs of the Deccan as well as other parts of the Presidency have taken in the progressive regime which my honourable colleague, Sir Gulam Hussain, and I have undertaken, and particularly in the Local Self-Government Institute to which you have particularly referred. If you watch the progress of the Municipalities and Local Boards in British India, we also are watching with the greatest interest and edification the advances made in State limits on parallel, if sometimes on slightly different lines.

The interest which your members take in Municipal matters is demonstrated by the many meetings which your Managing Committee have held.

Your town has always been noteworthy for its cleanliness and the attractive design of its buildings. It has now provided itself with a remarkably large number of schools and medical institutions. The recent transfer of the Water Works from the Durbar to the Municipality has at one stroke doubled your receipts and expenditure, and shows your fitness for further responsibility in the opinion of your Chief Sahab, who better than anyone else is able to judge of it.

DEVELOPMENT OF NIRA CANAL.

You rightly point out that the development of the new Nira Right Bank Canal and the shortly expected Pandharpur-Lon and Railway will greatly increase the prosperity of your State, whose worst enemy in the past has always been the over-hanging dread of famine. These new developments will entail, as you say, much greater responsibility upon your members, but will also give them the opportunity for greater public service and for maintaining in a larger sphere the admirable tradition which has been handed down to you from the past.

For over forty years your Municipality has been in existence. In a few years time you will be celebrating its Jubilee. When that day arrives, you will, I am sure, be able to look back, as you can now, with feelings of pride in work well done and with feelings of confidence in the future.

AT THE STATE BANQUET.

Speaking at the State Banquet, the Governor said:—

The Governors of this Presidency are happy in the close association they enjoy with the landed aristocracy of the Deccan, an aristocracy which is remarkable in a great number of ways. The tradition of the Deccan families is a martial tradition, and in accordance with it they have always been remarkable for their loyalty to the King-Emperor and to the Government and Governors of this Presidency—so much so that the Governor always feels that he has in you a solid body of support behind him in any good cause.

One reason for this co-operation in governance is, I feel sure, a comradeship in tastes. One of the chief characteristics of the Deccan Chiefs is their love of sport. We meet them at the race course, on the cricket field, at tennis, and in shikar. There is hardly an important Deccan Chief who has not some sport or hobby in which the excels. Some are artists, some photographers and artists too, like my friend of Aundh, others patronise letters and research, most of them show an interest in sculpture; but it is, above all, towards an out-of-door life and in practical affairs that your inclination lies.

PRINCE IN A BLUE OVERALL.

You, Chief Sahab, as is well known, have a mechanical turn of mind, and, if rumour is true, donned a blue overall in a Bombay motor firm. Whether this was because you saw the coming importance of mechanical transport to your country, as Peter the Great saw the need of a marine to Russia and apprenticed himself in a London dock yard, or whether you merely gave play to a natural instinct, your readiness to throw



FREE!
A LIBRARY OF
MODERN
FICTION

Here's your chance to get a first-class library, FREE. Books by such famous Authors as Gilbert Frankau, Ethel M. Dell, H. G. Wells, Cosmo Hamilton, E. F. Benson, Elizabeth Bibesco, are yours for smoking PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES and saving the coupons.

Start smoking PASSING SHOW to-day—they will satisfy you as they are satisfying tens of thousands of other discerning smokers—by their consistent quality and fine condition.

See the list on the coupons in every packet and tin—any of these fine books are yours, post free, duty free, for 40 coupons from 50's tins or 200 coupons from 10's packets of

PASSING SHOW CIGARETTES

Golden in Colour—Golden in Quality

Made in London by
Carreras Ltd.

136 YEARS' REPUTATION FOR QUALITY.

in your lot with your subjects is typical of a Maratha, and honourable in a ruler.

CHILD WELFARE IN INDIA.

On more than one occasion to-day you have alluded in the kindest terms to the work which Lady Wilson has been endeavouring to do since she arrived in India. Lady Wilson wants me to thank you warmly for your very generous remarks. The field for further endeavour in Infant Welfare, in the care of the mothers and babies in India, is so wide a one that much indeed remains to be done. The Rani Sahab has herself done so much that she knows well the truth of this; but, if this work is continued as I feel sure it will be, there is no doubt that the result will be greater prosperity to India, for the result must be a healthier, and consequently a more prosperous, people.

I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to behalf of Lady Wilson and myself, for your great kindness and generosity to us. Since we have been here we have had a good opportunity of seeing the great respect in which you and the Rani Sahab are held; we know that your deepest wish is to do nothing to forfeit the confidence and love of your people; and I for my part am extremely proud of my relationship with a Chief in whose objects and aspirations I find it so easy to sympathise.

I now ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to raise and drink the health of Meherban Majidrao Mudhoji Rao alias Nana Sahab Naik Nimbalkar, Chief of Phaltan.

PROVE BROS SONS OF MILLIONAIRE

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Moscow.—The Brothers Prove were described as sons of a former well-known Moscow millionaire, and Korpakov as ex-legal adviser to the administration of the revolutionary war council.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Viceroy and party arrived at Delhi on Sunday.—A. P.

At a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi held at the Khaliqullah Hall, presided over by Seth Sobhraj Chetani, a resolution was passed to the effect that "Hindi should be a recognised language under the Primary Education Act of 1923 Bombay, and should form part of the curriculum of every educational programme in India."

LATEST NEWS

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Athens.—A man in the street fired on President Condouriotis as he was entering his car after opening the Congress of Mayors. A bullet struck the wind-screen of the car causing a shower of glass splinters. President Condouriotis received cuts which were bandaged in hospital, where it was found that the bullet had actually grazed the forehead after striking the wind-screen. The President's mental lucidity is unimpaired. The Assassin was arrested. Before his arrest crowds used to lynch him. He is described as a young communist fanatic, though his identity is not disclosed.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Baghdad.—The Acting Premier Yasin Pasha has resigned, following the Shihs' protests against the suppression by the Cabinet of their newspaper. The Shihs at Karbala had sent a deputation to Baghdad to make a protest to the Acting High Commissioner, Air-Vice Marshal Wellington. Resignation followed Yasin Pasha's interview with the High Commissioner who it is understood, suggested reconsideration of the Cabinet's decision. Rashid Ali Ghalib, Minister of Interior, has been appointed Acting Premier, but it is expected that Cabinet will fall in the next few days.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Baghdad.—No news has been received here of German fliers. It is believed they are still delayed at Bander Abbas.—Reuter.

LONDON, Oct. 30.

Cairo.—According to the Newspaper "Al-Ahram," Russian steamer "Chichera" has been seized while leaving Alexandria for Odessa with 200,000 worth of cotton recently purchased by Soviet representatives in Egypt. The newspaper adds that the Egyptian Government is unaware of the seizure which has been ordered by a mixed court at the request of the Societe Meridienne Egyptienne the owners of the Lukernan.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Oct. 30.

The Hon. Sir Chumal Mehta accompanied by Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah proceeded this morning to Jamesabad where they will meet the members of the bi-district Press is Thar Parkar district. They will return here to-night and will proceed to Tando Mahomed Khan tomorrow and meet the members of Tando division. Sir Chumal will return the same evening while Sir Ghulam Hussain proposes to tour the interior of Tando division returning here on 2nd November.—A. P.



The Allenburys' Foods

The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germfree and their use is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhoea and cholera.

Milk Food No. 1 Milk Food No. 2
Birth to 3 months 3 to 6 months
Malted Food No. 3 6 months and onwards

Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of 'Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods.'

Allen & Hanburys Ltd., London

Special Representative for India:
A. H. P. JENNINGS,
Block E,
Clive Buildings,
Calcutta.

Mr. _____
will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of 'Infant Feeding by the Allenburys Foods.'

NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Capital Authorised Rs. 6,00,00,000.
" Subscribed " 3,56,05,275
" Paid-up " 71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS " 1,15,36,076

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

FIRE MARINE BURGLARY MOTOR CAR PERSONAL ACCIDENT ALL RISKS
(Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office
CENTRAL BANK BUILDING,
Esplanade Road.
Manager, R. J. DUFF



Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

Don't hesitate! The longer kidney troubles are neglected, the harder they are to overcome. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills will not fail you. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, backache and other serious results of kidney weakness.

Send for FREE COPY of
DOAN'S DREAM BOOK.
Address: P.O. 431, Bombay, or P.O. 104, Calcutta.



No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit, at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

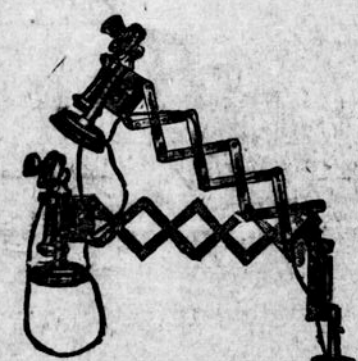
Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM OF
DINSHAW M. DASTUR & CO.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road, and Meadows Street,
near Currency Office, Fort, Bombay.

YOUR TELEPHONE
Make the most of it.
Put it within reach from any point of your Desk.

Keep one hand free for taking down notes, etc. and keep your Desk absolutely clear of it. Impossible! NO

The CHICAGO "HI-LO" BRACKET will do all and more.



Chicago Telephone and Radio Co.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort,
Post Box No 459, BOMBAY
Tel grams: Telephone
"Chiphones." No. "24968".

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC
Madan Manjari Pills.
These pills restore the lost appetite, re-invigorate the debilitated nerves, increase the vital fluid and stop involuntary emissions.

Price :-per box of 40 Pills Re. 1.

Raman Vilasini Pills.
These pills increase the retentive capacity and sustain energy.

Price :-per box Re. 1.

Napunsakatwarigrit.
Works miracle in curing the loss of manhood by external application.

Price :-per box Re. 1.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshavji
FACTORY :- Jamnagar, (Kathlawar)
BRANCH :- 392, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay 2.
AGENT :- PERRY & Co., Grant Road, Bombay

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX
by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super Tax Experts
Telephone No. 24185
Office: M.P. Baria B. Bldg., Pydhony, Bombay

"JUST AND BENEVOLENT RULER."

BIKANER'S NEW SUBJECTS

MAHARAJA'S TOUCHING REPLY TO ADDRESS

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANGANAGAR, Oct. 29.

"I make no difference between the old Bikaneris and you our new Bikaneris," declared the Maharaja in a remarkable reply to a loyal address enclosed in a charming casket presented by the leading purchasers of land in the Gang Nahal Colony yesterday evening.

The address congratulated His Highness the Maharaja on the fruition of his long cherished ambition and of the great sacrifices made by him in the cause. "In electing to purchase land in your Highness' State and investing large sums of money therein we have," said these new Bikaneris "apart, of course, from the rich quality of the lands themselves, been very much attracted by Your Highness' personality and reputation of being a just, benevolent and wise ruler. Bikaner is known for maintaining law and order. Life and property in Bikaner are safe".

MAHARAJA'S REPLY.

The Maharaja's reply was characterised by a broad-mindedness and sympathy. Let me assure you sincerely that the conditions on which you have acquired these canal lands will be as faithfully observed by myself and my successors and that you my new subjects may look up to me and my Government to conduct the administration according to our duty, and that it will always be my constant endeavour under the direction of Providence that it should follow the rule of law and not the rule of desire, and that my Government should be one of sympathy and impartiality to all races and creeds".

His Highness' reply had a personal touch which visibly moved the whole audience to admiration and deep gratification. One of these, a respectable friend from the United Provinces, remarked to me that he marvelled at the broad-minded statesmanship of His Highness' reply and which like Lord Irwin's utterances he wished were more common among their rulers in British India.

Another loyal address was presented by the old chowdhris and zemindars of Bikaner in the canal tract.

HAPPY BLEND OF EAST AND WEST

PT. MALAVIY SABLESSINGS

(From Our Correspondent.)
GANGA NAGAR, Oct. 29.

The various religious services which marked the opening of the Gang Canal made the occasion a happy blend of the East and the West. Before His Excellency the Viceroy set the water of the canal flowing by lowering the sluice, Brahmins chimed the Vedic hymns. After the Viceroy had performed the opening ceremony His Highness the Maharaja offered worship with devotion and in the right orthodox style to Varuna, the great god who presides over rain, the river and the seas, praying that he might bless the canal and sanctify it.

Having finished the worshipping, as His Highness turned round, he offered salutations to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who gave his blessings to His Highness to the following effect: "Maharaja, just as by bringing Bhagirathi into the Bharatvarsha, Maharaja Bhagirath obtained imperishable religious merit and fame, even so may Your Highness obtain everlasting religious merit and fame for bringing this beneficent Gang Nahar to this thirsty land. And as wherever the Bhagirathi flowed, there piety, fertility and wealth followed in its course, even so may this be the happy heritage of the land where this Gang Nahar will flow."

CHINA'S REPRESENTATIVE AT HAGUE

WELLINGTON KOO APPOINTED

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Peking.—Wellington Koo is appointed to represent China at the International Court of Arbitration, Hague.—Reuter.
(Wellington Koo was born in 1887, and passed from the Columbia University with a Doctorate of Philosophy. He served President Yuan Shi-Kai as English Secretary and was for some time Councillor in Foreign Office. In 1915, he was Minister at Washington and later in 1921 Chinese Minister to Great Britain. He has attended the Peace Conference as China's Plenipotentiary and as Head of the Chinese Delegation. He returned to China in 1922 having attended the League Assembly at Geneva and the Washington Conference. From 1922-24 he worked as Minister of Foreign Affairs at Peking and was China's Finance Minister since 1926.)

PROVE BROTHERS EXECUTED

LONDON, Oct. 29.
Moscow.—The death sentences on the Prove Brothers and Korepanov were carried out.—Reuter.



DISTRIBUTORS.
ISHVERDAS & CO.

P. O. BOX 733.
BOMBAY.

WANTED WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Apply to DISTRIBUTORS.

Can be had at all Tobacconists.

THE Illustrated Sunday Chronicle

The Most Readable
Sunday Paper in India

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA

SPECIAL FEATURES:-

A BOMBAY DIARY
WIT and HUMOUR
SPORTS and PASTIMES
THEATRE and CINEMAS
HEALTH and STRENGTH
LITERATURE and LITERATURE
LATEST FOREIGN NEWS
INDIAN TELEGRAMS and NEWS BY MAIL Etc., Etc.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION

LOCAL .. 3/6
MOFFUSIL .. 4/0

Cloudy Teeth?

Get Pepsodent—Works Wonders
by Clearing Film Coat from Teeth



THERE is a film that forms on teeth. This film can easily be felt by running one's tongue across the teeth; a slippery sort of coating. Film absorbs discolorations from food, smoking, etc. That is why teeth look dingy and "off color."

Film clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays. It invites and breeds the germs of decay.

Film is the basis of tartar. And tartar, with germs, is the chief cause of pyorrhea. That is why regular film removal is urged as probably first in correct gum protection.

Most dental authorities urgently advise thorough film removal at

least twice each day. That is, every morning and every night.

For that purpose, obtain Pepsodent, the special film-removing dentifrice which leading dental authorities favor. Different from any other tooth paste.

Pepsodent curdles the film, then removes it; then polishes the teeth in gentle safety to enamel. It combats the acids of decay and scientifically firms the gums. It multiplies the alkalinity of the saliva. And meets, thus, in all ways, the exactments of modern dental science.



Based on modern research. Advised by leading dentists the world over. You will see and feel immediate results.

Accept Pepsodent Test

To prove results buy a tube of Pepsodent, the quality dentifrice—for sale everywhere. Or send for 10-day free test to Dept. 17-29, Ahmety & Co., 100 Clive St., Calcutta.

PEPSODENT
The Quality Dentifrice—Removes Film from Teeth

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to "blood-poison" complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of Imitations and Substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot: THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOOK YOUR SPACE AT ONCE & USE THE BEST MEDIUM

For any kind of advertisement in India and abroad.

THE HINDU ANNUAL

FULLY ILLUSTRATED

to be published by the 1st week of DECEMBER NEXT—Fully illustrated, with the large t circulation, in the most attractive style, invaluable as a commentary on contemporary Indian life and letters.

Contributions from the BEST men in each line.

MONEY'S WORTH & VALUE

For advertisement rates, apply to:

THE MANAGER,

Post Box 316, Madras, INDIA



Sore Throat?

At the first sign of Sore Throat take a few Formamint tablets. Formamint destroys the dangerous germs in mouth and throat and so cures Sore Throat. Let your children suck Formamint too, so that they will not catch other children's infectious diseases.

FORMAMINT
The Germ-Killing Throat Tablets.

OPENING OF ISLAM HEADWORKS

VICEROY'S SPEECH

Viceroy's Camp, Khanpur, Oct. 28.
His Excellency the Viceroy delivered the following speech at the opening of the Islam Headworks (in Bahawalpur State) yesterday:

I do not think that I need enlarge on the benefits which will accrue to Your Highness's state by the penetration of the waters into its waste places and by the improvements which will be made possible in the existing cultivation by the assured supply from above the Islam Weir, to Bahawalpur's lot has fallen a large share of the irrigation from the Sutlej Valley Project, and I must again congratulate Your Highness on the wise decision to participate in a scheme which is destined to bring widespread prosperity to your subjects and increased importance to your State.

BASIS OF SUCCESS.

I am glad to learn that the sales of colony lands are progressing satisfactorily, and that the average prices realised show an improvement on those obtained last year. Your Highness, I am sure, will recognise the fact that however good the land may be, and however perfect the arrangements for irrigation, success can be achieved only by inspiring confidence in those areas from which you draw your colonists and that every effort should accordingly be made to maintain such a standard of impartial and efficient administration as may induce capitalists readily to invest large sums of money in the State.

PEASANT GRANTS.

Your Highness's scheme of peasant grants on special concessive rates to cultivating zamindars who will reside in their holdings has my unqualified approval. I understand that up-to-date, no less than sixteen lakhs of rupees have been deposited, and that these civil grants will be further supplemented by a large number of serving or retired men of the Indian army. This scheme provides a viable population for the desert areas which will as I hope and believe form the backbone of the new colony.

I know that owing to a variety of contributory causes the original estimate of the cost of this project has proved to be misleading and that your Highness's government has in consequence been called upon to meet a very considerable increase in expenditure. But I feel no doubt that with such a prize in view the state will surmount all difficulties in their efforts to win it and I can assure your Highness that you can always count on my friendly sympathy and advice in this matter.

A GREAT FUTURE FOR THE CANAL.

I feel confident, Your Highness, that this canal has a great future opening out before it and that one of your greatest interests will always be to see that it is maintained at a high level of efficiency. We are constantly reminded how wayward and fickle a maid is nature trained and assisted by the intelligence of man who can be induced to yield her gifts in rich profusion. Unguided and uncontrolled she too readily relapses into license or sterility. Your Highness will not be slow to draw the moral of my parable without constant care and supervision this canal like all man-made schemes can with difficulty withstand the ravages of time and the assaults of fickle nature. It will be to the lasting honour of Your Highness and Your Highness's officials to make quite certain that the future organisation of your canals is worthy of the great Punjab canal system of which it is a part. It is obvious that without a properly trained engineering and revenue staff, the full benefits of irrigation can never be obtained, and I am glad, therefore, to know that the Punjab Government is co-operating with your Highness's Government in training your own State staff during the period of three years in which the Punjab Government will maintain the channels before making them over to Your Highness's charge. But, this by itself will not be enough. I am told that the State will require altogether a staff of about 50 engineers, apart from the revenue staff to maintain the canals on their proper level.

BEEJBUND

If one Pill is taken two hours just before supper, restores manly power and gives vigour to the system. If taken for 3 days, positively removes Spermatorrhoea. If taken two bottles continuously, sure to remove impotency.

ONE PHIAL OF 20 PILLS Rs. 2

(V.P. Charges Extra.)

ARYA VAIDYASRAMAM

10, Beiragimastam Street, Madras.

TESTIMONIAL

Hon. Col. D. Dawes, B.A., M.D., L.L.D., Ph.D., B.M.S. Principal, Electro Medical College, Madras, writes:—"Beej Bund" which I tried to several of my patients has given utmost satisfaction in completely eradicating all symptoms of impotency.

PORTLAND CEMENT

"GANAPATI"



BRAND.

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

RAPID HARDENING

USE IT AND SAVE MONEY

TATA SONS, LTD., AGENTS.

THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Bombay House, Fort,

BOMBAY.

of efficiency. It is, therefore, satisfactory to know that others have been sent to colleges for training and they doubtless will in due course become efficient and valuable officers. I spoke for all the company present here to-day when I say that we most earnestly trust that they may fulfil the high hopes we build upon them. I know that Sir Malcolm Hailey is with me in assuring to Your Highness all the assistance that the Government of India and the Punjab Government can lend you in furthering the prosperity of this great scheme, and one and all we wish long life and a smooth course to this canal which is destined to ensure lasting benefit to Your Highness's administration and to your people.—A. P.

TREBITSCH LINCOLN.

TRYING TO ENTER INDIA VIA TIBET?

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The "Westminster Gazette" learns that Trebitsch Lincoln, an ex-Member of the Parliament who acted as enemy spy during war-time, has arrived at Peking disguised as a Buddhist. It is believed he is trying to persuade Panshem Lama to facilitate his entering India via Tibet.—Reuter.

UNREST IN CATALONIA.

FAMOUS NOVELIST LEADS INSURGENTS

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Paris.—According to the "Echo de Paris" which publishes a message from Perpignan, the insurgents are commanded by the famous novelist Blasco Ibañez and Ventura Gassol who are with Maeda. The greatest unrest prevails. It is rumoured that the present plot has much greater object than a mere separatist movement of Catalonia and that the funds are provided by the Catalan centres in South America and Soviet Russia. Extraordinary precautions are being taken by the authorities on both sides of the frontier.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF MARQUESS OF CAMBRIDGE.

KING AND QUEEN ATTEND.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

The King and Queen, the Queen of Norway and other members of the British royalty were present at the funeral of the Marquess of Cambridge at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, which is regarded as entirely private. The coffin behind which the King in the uniform of the Field-Marshal walked was carried by a bearer party of Life Guards. The Marquess's butler walked behind the clergy carrying his master's medals on a purple cushion. The Queen wept during the service which was concluded with the Cavalry "Last Post." The memorial service was held at the Chapel royal at St. James' Palace and was attended by the diplomatic corps, High Commissioners, Cabinet Ministers and representatives of the Services.—Reuter.

KOLHAPUR PRAJA HITAVARDHAK MANDAL.

KOLHAPUR, Oct. 29.

An Association named the Kolhapur Praja Hitavardhak Mandal of the Kolhapur State subjects has been formed here with a view to get the grievances of the subjects redressed by making representations to the Kolhapur Durbar. The Association will also promote social relations among the Kolhapur subjects in British India.—A. P.

Diwan Sukhanand, Magistrate, Lahore, framed charges against all the accused in the forged currency notes case and committed them to the sessions. All accused have said they would put in the list of defence witnesses on Monday.—A. P.



Horlick's—for the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden, but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.



HORLICK'S
THE ORIGINAL
MALTED MILK
In 4 sizes of all
Bazaars & Stores



Leading Face Cream now in new & Beautiful Jar

Icilma Cream, with a record of 27 years as the world's leading toilet cream, has shed its dress of 1900 and now appears in a delicately moulded green-frosted jar of great beauty—a modern jar really worthy of the cream. But the cream itself is unchanged in any detail whatsoever. It is unique in containing Icilma Water, a natural water from Northern Africa, famous for its beautifying properties. It is rich and foamy. Non-greasy. The perfect base for face powder. Use Icilma Cream regularly if you would look your best. It protects, beautifies and stimulates the complexion.

THE IDEAL FACE POWDER

Soft, fine and clinging, sifted many times through screens of closely woven silk, Icilma Face Powder adheres lightly but securely to the skin under all conditions. Almost invisible, it is so fine that it gives a delicate and velvety bloom and removes all anxiety about "shine-ness." Made in two shades—Naturelle, which suits most complexions; and Creme, especially for Brunettes.

Icilma
CREAM

Choice of two perfumes,
Bouquet or Magnolia.

HIS ONLY LOVE.

(A plain unvarnished tale I will deliver.)

BY SIR HARI SINGH GOUR

CHAPTER XVII.

IMAM'S HOME-COMING.

Himmat Singh, the hero of this story, was an adventurous young lad who in one of his feats of enterprise left the village of his birth for a town near by. The boy attracted the notice of missionaries who took a fancy for him and gave him education. Himmat, by his exertions aided by intelligence, won a State scholarship for prosecuting further studies in England. Himmat returned to India as a young barrister, contracted a marriage with Rita which left him to repent in leisure for the marriage he had entered into in haste. Rita was a worthless, pleasure seeking girl. In her tour in Europe she takes a fancy for a Mahomedan businessman, Mr. Jaffar and ultimately marries him and informs Himmat Singh of the marriage. Stella who figures in the story has been invited by Rita on the excursion. Tomlin is an old friend of Rita,

Imam and Stella flew across to London. They were met by Jaffar. Rita had gone out for a day's picnic with Tomlin. He welcomed Stella with a cordiality which shook his entire frame. Stella returned his cordiality by prolonged and repeated handshakes. She clung to Jaffar and kissed him. He became glued to her. It was a revelation to Imam. He had witnessed a like scene before. He rubbed his eyes to see if he was dreaming. He pinched his cheek to make sure that he was awake. Then, he spoke.

Imam: "Uncle, Stella and yourself are great friends?"

Jaffar: "We are married."

Imam: "Married? When? Where?—before whom?"

Jaffar: "Stella will answer those questions for me if you so wish."

Imam: "She was to have married me. She has given me hope up to the last minute. Only as we were let down into the aerodrome, she said: 'Imam, don't worry, it will be alright.' Then turning to Stella: 'Did you not say so, Stella?'"

Stella dropped her head and made no answer. Imam pressed her for a reply.

Stella: "I was married to Jaffar in the Temple of God."

Our marriage is recorded in the Roll of Eternity. It was witnessed by the heavenly hosts and the starry firmament."

Imam: "How could you have married before? Rita is still his wife."

Stella: "Yes, but earthly contracts do not count in heaven. Our union is sealed by the angels. It is indissoluble. No man can undo it."

Imam: "I now see you have been talking to me about those marriages dead and I call them!" Turning to Jaffar: "And what are you going to do with Rita?"

Jaffar: "She is set free by her own act tomorrow."

Imam: "When is she returning?"

Jaffar: "Tomorrow, I suppose. She is in safe company."

The fact is that before Rita left she had made it plain to Jaffar that she would rather not marry Jaffar again. Jaffar insisted upon her renewing her 'Mutah' for even a longer period or for life. But she gave the same answer. She was now free or would be so tomorrow when Stella would bind her earthly knot. It was quite unnecessary, but earthly forms have to be observed on earth.

So then this is the secret of Stella's sentimentalism. She is going to marry an old man with one foot in the grave. And she a gay butterfly is going to flutter against a fading light. Woman, thou art an enigma!

Imam had still hopes that he would be able to persuade Stella not to take the plunge even if she was not prepared to marry him. But as the appointed time for her marriage drew nearer she grew more obdurate. Imam, however, could not help making his last appeal to her.

Imam: "Stella, you have always pro-

tested that you loved me."

Stella: "What reason have you to doubt it?"

Imam: "Then how can you reconcile your love to me with your marriage to my uncle?"

Stella: "Love and marriage are two things apart. Love is a feeling—marriage a business."

Imam: "But how can that business prosper without love?"

Stella: "Fidelity is enough to keep it going."

Imam: "I have told you, Stella, that I am no good at arguments. I want you, Stella, I want you."

He pleaded with all the fervour, with all the passion he could command. Stella's usual expressive face had been transmuted into an immobile cast—statue. Imam looked at Stella, but her eyes were asleep, her mind paralysed. She looked like one living under hypnotic influence. Imam was chagrined to find that Stella did not stoop even to discuss the question with him. He would buttonhole Jaffar. He did.

Imam: "Uncle, I have come to discuss a serious business with you."

Jaffar: "I can guess it. Proceed."

Imam: "You know that I have been most miserable in my domestic relations. They have been my life's handicap till I met Rita. I wanted to marry her, but you snatched her away from me. I then thought of Stella. Fortunately I succeeded in impressing her. We have been in love. She loves me still, but you again stand in the way of our marriage. I want to put it to you. Is it right? Are you acting fairly by your nephew?"

Jaffar: "The unhappiness of your life has my deepest sympathy and it is equally my concern. But when I married Rita I had no knowledge of your intention. And when I married Stella it was the same. Our marriage is yet spiritual and pure. It has to be completed by profane rights. The contract is binding only on her conscience which she can forsake. The choice is here, not mine."

Imam: "Will you say so to Stella in my presence? May I call her?"

Jaffar: "Certainly, if she agrees but not otherwise."

Stella joined the family conclave. There was a death-like silence for a while. Imam looked at Stella, Stella at Imam. Her plaster face showed no sign of thought or emotion. Jaffar looked at nothing. Each was waiting for the other to open the subject. None of them knew how to open it. The silence was getting oppressive, when all of a sudden Rita appeared. There was a tableau. Everybody who was present was disconcerted by this sudden bolt from the blue.

Rita: "Why are you all so silent? Why don't you talk?"

There was no talk from any quarter. Rita: It is strange you seem to have been transformed into statues. Master, what is this meeting about? Answer me."

Jaffar: "Ask Imam."

Rita: "Imam, what is it all about?"

Imam: "Ask Stella."

Rita: "Stella dear, what is it?"

Stella: "I don't know. I have just been called in."

This was the red rag to Rita who flew into one of those piercing, shrieking, hysterical outbursts of temper which had made Jaffar's life so often hideous. She said that it was a catiline conspiracy against her and she had surprised them. There was still no response. Except for the outburst of Rita's the meeting was motionless. It had become even more petrified than before. Rita felt exasperated. She tore up her garments, dishevelled her hair and threatened to arrest the conspirators. Imam knew that Rita was a determined woman. He had impressed his will upon her before. He broke the silence.

Imam: "Rita, we had met to discuss a very grave problem in which you are remotely concerned, but before we could open our lips you surprised us. I advise you to withdraw from the meeting."

Rita: "But how can I withdraw if it

concerns me?"

Imam: "Remotely, I request you to withdraw."

Rita: "I won't till I am ordered to."

Imam: "Then take it at that."

As Imam spoke these words sternly it had the desired effect. Rita went out blustering all sorts of pains and penalties to the conspirators.

Imam: "Now that the coast is clear and there might be another interruption I will lock the door. And as no one will begin I will. Stella, do you love me?"

Stella: "Why do you ask such a silly question?"

Imam: "It is a silly question—is it? It concerns my whole life. You loved me and I loved you. I asked you to marry or refuse me. You would neither accept nor refuse. On the other hand, when I was desperate and wanted a final answer you said I need not worry. It would be alright, now I hear of a different fate."

Stella was dumb. Imam prompted and provoked her to speak, but it was impossible. She had been transmuted into a marble statue. Imam asked Jaffar to intervene. Jaffar retorted that his intervention was implied by his presence and his silence after Imam had spoken. An hour passed. The silence was the silence of the tomb. It might have lasted till eternity. Imam then hurled his partizan shot.

Imam: "Uncle, as Stella will not speak, nor will you, let me warn you that Stella has again and again declared that she loves me and I believe it. I leave it to you if you consider it un-likely, say less fair, to entice my sweetheart and make her your wife. You cannot marry her. She is equally married to me by the same bond upon which you rely."

This was too much for Stella's self-respect. She now broke in.

Stella: "Imam, I have told you again and again that love and marriage are two things apart."

Imam: "If you love me, you marry me. If you marry me you love me. That is all I know. Did you not say, Stella, after I asked you to give your final reply in the Croydon Aerodrome that I need not worry, it would be alright?"

Stella again relapsed into oppressive silence. Imam entered, cajoled, begged and prayed for one last final word to relieve the tension of his mind, but there was no response. It was clear that Stella only spoke when it suited her. She felt herself under no obligations to speak when it suited others, that she should speak.

Imam: "Uncle, I am unable to break the seal on Stella's lips upon her final promise to me. I go."

He left, leaving Jaffar and Stella alone. Jaffar asked Stella if she had made any promise imputed to her by Imam. She said that Imam was romancing. Jaffar felt reassured. He had already parted with Rita. He put Stella upon her throne. She had become the queen of Jaffar's heart.

MILLIONAIRE BEGGAR.

AMAZING END OF NEW YORK WEDDING

The New York correspondent of "The Sunday Chronicle" writes:—

An amazing story of a supposed millionaire husband who was discovered by his wife earning his living as a "blind" beggar outside a departmental store has been revealed by the annulment of the marriage of Mrs. Lillie Tsavalas to James Tsavalas, of Detroit.

This was the surprising end to a romance which began at a private party in Manhattan when Miss Lillie Perma, the only child of a well-to-do Greek family, was introduced to James Tsavalas, styling himself as a millionaire candy manufacturer.

After a short courtship the couple were married, the bridegroom presenting certificates of stock in his candy factory to his bride and mother-in-law.

For a time all went well. Then one day his landlady became suspicious and followed the husband to his place of employment.

The discovery of him dressed as a blind beggar with smoked glasses and a tin cup was the result.

When confronted with his wife he threw his cup of money away, and disappeared in the crowd.

PERILS OF WEALTH.

A BURDEN WHICH YOU CAN NOT EASILY SHAKE OFF.

IMMUNITY FROM JEALOUSY.

NO FEAR OF SIRENS FOR POOR MEN

A poor man has his woes. He has, nevertheless, the blessings arising from his position. He is free from the corroding influence of jealousy. No sirens and gold-diggers for him. Mr. James Douglas well-known writer says in an illuminating article in "The Sunday Express," that if he was possessed with affluence "The world, the flesh and the devil might easily destroy me in twelve months."

I read Mr. Arnold Bennett's Thursday article in the "Evening Standard" because his candour is stimulating. Why? Because candour is rare.

He applauds Miss May Edington's declaration that "all writing worth reading is a business." He maintains that Shakespeare was a "practical man to whom writing plays, was a business."

I think he is wrong. Shakespeare was so incapable as a business man that he could hardly write his own name, and I doubt whether he ever wrote a fine of his plays. He may have dictated them from an arm-chair.

We know that Milton dictated most of his poetry, because after he became blind he could not write. Shakespeare was an incompetent business man. For nineteen plays, in eight years, he got less than £200, or about £20 a year.

The publishers of these plays took all the receipts. Before 1599 his average annual earnings were only £130. In later period he made about £600 a year.

Only three of Shakespeare's works, "Venus and Adonis" and "Lucifer," were published with his sanction and co-operation. He did not bother to publish his plays. His negligence and carelessness prove that he was not a practical business man.

The greatest mind of all the ages was not interested in making money for the sake of making money. It is worth our while to ask whether a large income makes a man happier than a small one.

The other day I met a melancholy man who told me that his income was £50,000 a year. He assured me that he was happier when it was £300 a year. He had fewer worries and more leisure.

DISASTROUS EFFECT.
"I used to own my own money," he said. "Now my own money owns me." His sorrows sell me wondering what I should do if I had an income of £50,000 a year. In the first place I came to the conclusion that I was not fit to be trusted with £1,000 a week.

Its effect on my character might be disastrous. It would expose me to temptations which terrify me. The world, the flesh and the devil that easily destroy me in twelve months.

Take the problem of eating. At present

I am saved from gluttony by my positive inability to pay for the more seductive forms of food. I cannot afford to feed without counting the cost of a meal.

If I had a really artistic chef I might rapidly eat myself into diseases and maladies that would tax the resources of the most expensive doctors and the costliest cure places.

Why do fashionable physicians and surgeons make vast incomes? Because their custom comes from gluttons and gourmets. I know a masseur who refused to massage a millionaire because he would not sack his chef.

"You must choose," he said to Pires, "between me and your French cook. I will not wear myself out in a battle with deadly dishes."

Then there is the lure of good wines. I am not sure that I could steel my will against the diabolical charm of fabulously delicate vintages. I might become a super-sot if I could afford to revel in the higher realms of the grape.

My poverty protects me against falling into this variety of sensual stupidity. If I possessed a super-cellar I might drink myself to death.

I once asked an old friend who was writing in the agony of gout why he had sentenced himself to torment. "It was worth it," he replied.

What a mystic! In a few months he was dead. If he had been a poor man he would be alive to-day.

But eating and drinking are not the only perils of affluence. There are cigars. I like a good cigar, but I cannot afford more than one in a blue moon.

I know men who can afford to smoke super-cigars, and who smoke them all day long. They are smoking themselves into the next world. If I could buy vintage cigars I might commit suicide by smoking. Nauseous cigars deliver me from temptation.

SIRIN'S CALL

Then there are the sirens. Now, it is a fact that sirens take pity on poor men. They bestow on us the mercy and compassion of disinterested indifference.

They confer on us the miraculous blessing of immunity.

Their bright eyes gleam coldly when they behold us. They keep their spells for the unfortunate beings who can minister to their needs and gratify their caprices.

If I were a gold mine I might not be able to defend myself against the wiles of the gold-diggers. Anybody who has seen an orchidaceous gold-digger at work may well doubt his power to escape unquarried and unsmelted.

If I were avaricious and diamondiferous and pearlfertous and motoriferous I might taste the charmed cup of Circe, I might fall downward into a grovelling swine.

I might join the rout of Comus, who offers to every weary traveller his orient liquor in a crystal glass. So perfect might be my misery that I might not once perceive my foul disfigurement, and I might roll with pleasure in a sensual sty until my soul grew cloyed by contagion.

I might forget how charming is divine philosophy, not harsh and "crabbed" as dull fools suppose, but musical as is Apollo's lute, and a perpetual feast of nectared sweets, where no rude selfish reigns.

Milton, you perceive, does not underestimate the allurement of Circe and Comus. She is the daughter of the sun, and he exerts his mother at her mighty art.

There are other pitfalls. Take, for example, the morass of conscience. I might be tormented by the anguish of altruism. It would be hard to decide how much of my income I ought to disburse in charitable donations.

A tenth of it would be a trifle. Even half of it would not go far. And some of it might be lost in wastage and hoardings.

It would be jolly to give all my relatives a thousand a year. But it might do them more harm than good. If every body in the world possessed an unearned income of a thousand a year I doubt whether the world would be better or happier.

GAMBLING FEVER.

I know a man whose income is nearer £100,000 a year than £50,000. His chief obsession is gambling in overhauled casinos. I might develop into a casino org. I might wear myself out watching a croupier pulling pieces of pasteboard out of a shoe.

In my present condition I am a chancero-proof. I cannot surrender to any form of hazard. Baccarat, chemin-de-fer and roulette are as unattractive to me as beams to a tiger.

Travel might expose me to all sorts of hardships and dangers. Going round the world might bore me more than sitting on a bank where the wild thyme grows.

Then there is the poison of envy. Now nobody envies me. I wonder whether I could endure the corrosion of jealousy. It might harden my already hard heart. I might lose the friendship of my friends. I might even play golf for a hundred pounds a putt. In short, I might increase my follies and multiply my vices.

Heaven forbid that I should ever be required to carry the heavy load of fifty thousand a year!

CHILDREN'S HOME IN UMERKHADI

DR. BESANT'S TRIBUTE TO ITS SPLENDID WORK

BOMBAY, Oct. 29.

Dr. Basant writes:—

On October 28th Mr. and Mrs. Jinajadada and myself under the guidance of Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, the indefatigable worker for the protection of women and children in Bombay visited the Children's Home in Umerkhadi, where destitute waifs and strays found in Bombay streets are picked up for some childish naughtiness and are carried off to the first "home" that they have ever known. They come in frightened and shrinking, wondering what is this new danger that has struck them, and presently they find gentle hands touch them, wash them, caress them, while fear changes into wonder, and wonder into happy confidence until they look fearlessly, with a smile and with bright eyes straight into the eyes of those strangers, who smile at them, with kindly greeting,

perhaps with a gentle touch on head or shoulder.

Boys and girls there are, all at ease, nay happy, learning their lessons, playing at their games just like normal children in happy homes. Yet, what a past is behind each of them? Before seeing them, we had looked over the careful registers kept, the story of their brief lives before a kindly fate captured them, and set the little feet on a road which leads them to happy and useful citizenship in their Motherland. Little girls rescued from brothels, often infected with disease; little boys without a home, just beginning a life that would lead them into pretty misdeeds, stealing food since they were hungry, and like older people must eat to live. Here is a bright little creature of five, merry as she hugs a woolly bear, dropping it as the teacher asks her to write her name, picking up a slate, borrowing a pencil, sitting down with a solemn face, and in a couple of minutes, jumping up and proudly presenting the slate with a neatly written name in Nagri characters. A "brilliantly clever child," says the teacher, with relatives at a town in Madras Presidency and we promise to find an escort to take her to them.

THE BUILDING WITH GARDENS.

The building is an old gaol, with a large compound, which is being decorated

with gardens by the children; the boys' gardens were the earliest and already plants are growing in them. The boys have dug up a strip of gardens for the girls and they now will begin the planting.

Over all presides a gentle charming lady, Miss Katherine Davis who lately wrote a tender pathetic article in "New India," "The Children Wonder Why"—the troubled dim mind of the helpless little one. It brought the water to my eyes when I read it. Will not Bombay be the father and mother to these rescued lives, make it possible for them to learn a trade and earn an honest living? Are we not taught to "look on all youngsters as your children?"

Donations may kindly be sent to Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Hon. Treasurer, Children's Aid Society, Yusuf Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. Donors of Rs. 2,500 or over become Patrons. Rs. 250 or over Life Members and subscription for Ordinary Members is Rs. 6 per year.—Associated Press.

Printer and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company Limited, by SORAE PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay